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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

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## RATE DECISION EXPECTED TO HELP SOLVE PROBLEMS

New England Officials and Business Men Say Interstate Commerce Board Finding Recognizes Point They Have Urged

Railroad officials and business men of New England recognize in the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission, handed down in Washington by which New England railroads have been given a 15 per cent increase in joint freight rates, the recognition of a fundamental for which they have contended many years, and which, though not a remedy for all railroad difficulties, points the way to a successful solution of the problems which have beset railroading in New England for the past few years.

"The important thing is that the decision establishes a principle and recognizes the justice of the claim by the New England roads that they have not been receiving an adequate share in the division of through freight rates," James H. Hustis, president of the Boston & Maine Railroad, declared this afternoon to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "The measure of the increase is estimated by the commission as, of course, disappointing, but no complete analysis of the division can be made until the full text is received. Both the New England railroads and the New England public should be grateful to Charles F. Chase, Jr. for his masterful presentation of the case before the commission, both originally and on reargument."

A greater cost in transportation per mile in New England is the basis of the commission's decision. While railroads west of the Hudson River and in other parts of the east can make long hauls at comparatively small expense, New England is practically a network of freight yards, requiring a greater amount of switching and handling of cars than elsewhere. Joint freight rates, by which freight passing over more than one road is charged for in one bill and the amount distributed to the several roads according to mileage, have not given to the roads of New England a just compensation for the expense which they have undergone. By the new decision, this added expense has been compensated without raising the existing rates or adding any cost to the shipper, but by giving 15 per cent of the total amount to New England roads.

The estimate of the commission that the increased revenue will mean an average of approximately \$7,000,000 to New England railroads is based upon revenue for the year 1919. If the revenue of later years were used this figure would be considerably smaller; but as the amount of the increase depends entirely upon rates and volume of traffic, it is possible that it may be made much greater. According to the decision, the 15 per cent increase is given New England roads only when less than 50 per cent of the mileage in the joint haul is in New England. When over this amount is in New England a smaller percentage goes to the roads, amounting generally to about 10 per cent. Shipments of coal and shipments entering Canada are barred by the commission from the benefits of the decision.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

## LEVIATHAN CONTRACT GOES TO NEWPORT NEWS COMPANY

Although Boston Navy Yard Fails to Get Work, It Will Have Painting of Hull When Contractors Have Finished the Job of Reconditioning

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The contract for reconditioning the giant liner Leviathan was formally awarded by the Shipping Board today to the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company.

The Boston navy yard, while losing out on the contract award for the reconditioning of the Leviathan, will come in at the wind-up, as when the contractors finish their part the Leviathan will steam to the Boston navy yard where she will go in drydock to have her hull painted. The cost of this will be \$191,000, which is included in the total cost of \$3,200,000.

W. F. Gibbs, who will have charge of reconditioning the vessel, said that while at the Norfolk Navy Yard there was a drydock large enough to dock the Leviathan, the channel to this drydock was too shallow. The Boston Navy Yard also has a dock large enough to take the Leviathan and the channel is adequate to afford the Leviathan easy access to it.

The Leviathan is expected, both by the Shipping Board and the contractors, to be ready for the spring and summer trade of 1923. Work of repairing and outfitting the one-time German vessel will begin today, both at New York, where the Leviathan now is, and at the Newport News yards, it was said.

Under the contract, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company undertakes to recondition and convert the Leviathan into an oil burner for \$6,110,000. Gimbel Brothers of New York were awarded the contract for stewards' equipment and interior furnishing for \$551,900.

Together with insurance and other costs, such as supervision of the reconditioning, the total cost to the Shipping Board will be \$3,200,000.

In making the announcement of the award to the Newport News firm, Mr. Lasker said the action had the approval not only of President Harding, but of Secretary Denby, Chairman Jones of the Senate Commerce Committee, and Chairman Green of the House Commerce Committee. He said the reasons for awarding the contract to the private firm were twofold: first, the Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company was the lowest bidder and, second, the Secretary of the Navy did not want to undertake the work in the navy yards.

Award of the Leviathan contract to the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company was vigorously criticized by Representative Dallingier (R., Massachusetts), one of the leaders in the group of New England representatives and senators who had been waging a fight to have the Boston Navy Yard given an opportunity of submitting a bid for the refitting of the liner.

"The giving of the contract to the Newport News company in open opposition to the expressed wishes of Congress," Mr. Dallingier declared in a statement, "is a defiance of the representatives of the people for which Mr. Lasker will have to suffer eventually. In the meantime it is the taxpayer who will have to suffer."

"It is almost unbelievable that the Shipping Board should award the Leviathan contract under such circumstances, especially when its chairman, Mr. Lasker, well knows that it is going to cost the government, not the \$5,500,000 stipulated in the contract but, instead, a sum somewhere between \$3,000,000 and \$10,000,000, and when the vessel won't be worth on the market such an amount."

## FRANCE SEEKS NEW ALLIES IN EUROPE

Government Asks That Experts From New Central European States Join Consultations—Russian Propaganda Abounds

PARIS, Feb. 15 (Special Cable).—While France is pressing for a reply to the Poincaré memorandum, two communications, short and even abrupt, have reached Paris. In the first, the British Government flatly declares that it is impossible to adjourn the reunion at Genoa, the date of which was fixed by the Supreme Council. This note produces the impression that Mr. Lloyd George simply declines to discuss the considerations put forward by M. Poincaré. If Mr. Lloyd George persists in this attitude, it will be difficult to prevent an open breach. Irritated Nationalist writers are already calling on M. Poincaré to show that the will and interests of France still count in Europe.

The second message from Downing Street is on the convocation of Allied

experts at London. French experts are already meeting here. Poincaré would like the other Allied nations to send experts to Paris. At the same time, she asks that delegates from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia should take part in these preliminary consultations. The British communication entirely avoids this important issue of whether the little entente should be associated in the preparations. Naturally the most is being made of this exclusion of countries forming what the French call the "Boulevard of France in Central Europe" and "the support of Dr. Edward Benes, Czechoslovakian Premier, who after a few days spent in Paris, left today for London. It is clear that France and Great Britain are both endeavoring to get the backing of the little entente and the chances are that France will not be isolated so that before the united demands of the British Premier will have to compromise.

Throughout Europe there is an enormous diplomatic activity, with the usual ranging up of forces and habitual combinations. A curious thing is that this secret and hidden battle is taking place on more matters of form, dates, procedure, and preliminary works. Signs accumulate that on the main issue, which is whether relations shall be resumed with Russia, France has entirely changed her attitude. France appears

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



Radcliffe Girls a Sking Go

Left to right: Miss Elizabeth Jenny, Miss Hazel Sherman, Miss Elizabeth Rutan

## THESE WINTER DAYS CALL RADCLIFFE GIRLS OUTDOORS

With Skis and Skates They Flock to the Charles River Whenever Lessons Permit—Snowball Fights Make Their Cheeks Glow—Other Winter Revelers

Snowfalls are welcome at Radcliffe. Even the fast-approaching "prom," with its preliminary period of frock preparation and coiffure experimentation, isn't keeping Radcliffe girls from their regular afternoon frolics in the snow. The minute classes are over groups of sweater-clad girls on skis, or with glistening skates over their shoulders, are seen hurrying along the walks to the Cambridge Skating Club on the Charles River.

The campus hockey field, flooded by the thaw and frozen one fortunately cold night, furnishes a place to skate and even to ski. Girls from Michigan and Maine at first scorched the gentle terraces between the dormitories, but thrilling the skiing can be just as much fun as it is at home.

Even the very dignified professors often join the girls in their sport. "Snow has a way of making everyone want to be a kid!" said one enthusiastic girl, buckling on her snowshoes. "We have the most glorious snow fights sometimes, and not one of us is

over 10 years old when we get through."

Snowmen, with wise-gleaming eyes of coal and ludicrous hats on their round heads, adorn the lawns of old Radcliffe buildings. Snowballs, astonishingly well aimed, skim close to unsuspecting ears as the girls go from building to building.

People generally are showing more interest in winter sports. At twilight the Charles River is a picturesque scene, with its necklace of Esplanade lights and the background of stately buildings. Scores of vivid young people with glowing pink faces speed in graceful courses over the blue ice. Children, amazingly expert, glide swiftly by. Beginners, with awkward caution, make trips around the edges.

The toboggan slide in Franklin Park is again the scene of joyous reveling. Whole neighborhoods in Medford, Jamaica Plain, Roxbury and Forest Hills, join in informal nightly snow carnivals. Hand-knit mittens, mufflers that flutter beguiling as their wearers speed over the ground, and tams with gay tassels, add bits of color to the dazzling whiteness.

## MR. BRYAN IS READY FOR CALL TO SENATE AS MATTER OF DUTY

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 15.—William Jennings Bryan, responding to many inquiries regarding whether he would be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Florida, issued a statement today, in which he said:

"I have been actively engaged in politics for more than 30 years. With the exception of less than seven years my work has been done as a private citizen, and I prefer to continue to serve the public without the cares of office. If the Democrats of Florida felt that, as a Senator I could render a service to the State and to the party in the nation sufficient to justify them in calling upon me to represent them at Washington I would consider the matter from the standpoint of duty and in connection with other claims upon me, but I have no thought of entering into a contest for the office."

## MR. HOWAT OBTAINS A RECONSIDERATION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 15 (Special).—Policies of Alexander Howat, one-time president of the Kansas district of the United Mine Workers of America, and other affairs of the district, came up for consideration at the international convention of the union today.

By a rising vote of 9977 to 864 it was decided to consider Mr. Howat's personal appeal for overruling of the administration officers' order expelling him from the union and establishing a provisional district government in Kansas. The question was taken up on a roll call this afternoon with indications that the administration officers would be sustained. Many who were not delegates voted on the rising vote.

American Minister to Cuba Resigns  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Boaz W. Long, American Minister to Cuba since 1919, tendered his resignation to President Harding, to take effect at once.

## CAMPAIGN WIDENS AGAINST SCHEMING STOCK OPERATORS

List of About 40 Cases Now Pending—Boston Is in Office of United States District Attorney, Involving \$15,000,000

Further evidence of the broadening campaign against "bucket shops" and illegal stock sales is shown by a list of some forty "conspiracies" or "schemes to defraud," as they are called in legal parlance, now pending in the Boston office of the United States District Attorney, and which affect about 100 persons. The sum now involved in these cases is probably as large as the \$15,000,000 named for this district in recent reports to the Attorney-General's office at Washington. There are cases pending in New York and Chicago involving millions, and Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, says in his report that the federal courts in the country are being swamped with the prosecutions.

Large Amounts Involved  
The Boston list represents the accumulation of the cases of illegal promotion or stock selling concerns which have not yet been closed. Most of them had their origin in indictments brought in 1921, and 10 of them appear to belong in a group together.

The aggregate amounts involved in these cases mount up into the millions, although some of them are more or less petty in monetary value. These cases are all schemes which the post office inspection department for New England, which is located in Boston, has taken in hand, found evidence for and presented to the district attorney's office for prosecution.

There are many more cases, without question, in which it is, or has been, impossible to get a conviction. It is not enough that there be suspicion or even certain knowledge about a suspected individual or firm. There must be actual misdemeanor by use of the mails and a complaint.

Just what the amounts named in the complaints would total is hard to get at, for not all of the cases are in bankruptcy and the amounts named in the complaints of alleged fraudulent dealings do not by any means represent the full amounts concerned. The main part of the work in apprehending persons engaged in such stock deals and its host of allied propositions falls on the post office inspectors.

Deals in Florida or Texas  
One of the inspectors said that a great many of the cases were illegal land deals in Florida or oil schemes in Texas. He called attention, also, to the fact that the inspectors can only act after the commission of what amounts to a criminal act. That is, there is no protection thereby to the investor.

What is needed, according to his belief, is some measure like the "Blue Sky Law"—although he admitted that that did not seem to go far enough—to prevent the possibility of these illegal stock deals being foisted on the public. The State should stand behind some law that would absolutely prohibit the sale of any but securities that were passed on by competent authorities.

Again, there have been a number of well-known cases in which it has been alleged that investors have lost thousands of dollars, but which never come within the law. In a case of a scheme like the Ponzi case, there was no doubt about the transgression of the law at the start, although it had to be proved. But most of the promotion schemes are carefully organized, after consultation with legal sharps, and are supposed to be law proof, although they may be patently fraudulent in effect. It is a difficult task to run these down.

The office of the chief inspector at (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## Fight to Drive Billboards from Cape Cod On in Earnest

Citizens Unite in Campaign to Abolish All Signs on Ground They Mar Natural Beauties

HYANNIS, Mass., Feb. 14 (Special).

Citizens of Cape Cod are signing a petition to the various corporations which have erected enormous billboards up and down the Cape advertising their products asking them to abolish such forms of advertising on the ground that it desecrates the natural beauty of Cape Cod. On Feb. 13 there was a hearing on the petition before A. E. Tarbell of the Highway Commission, and Francis T. Bowles, President of the Cape Cod Chamber of Commerce, who drew up the petition, was cross-examined for two hours by lawyers representing the firms which would be affected if the petition were granted.

One of the lawyers took the interesting position that, inasmuch as the rights to such advertising were valued by his clients at \$100,000, he doubted very much that they would be willing to consider abolition of their billboards unless reimbursed to that amount. Mr. Bowles desires to know whether the person who creates a public nuisance, which he maintains billboard advertising on the Cape constitutes, should be reimbursed for loss of his chance to maintain that nuisance. He questions whether there is not a parallel in the burglar whose tools are taken from him expecting indemnity for the loss of his tools. The petition is still practically in the embryo stage. It has been signed by scores of citizens of Cape Cod, who are desiring that their faces slapped at every turn in the road merely for the sake of having their attention called to the availability of wares which they may or may not desire to buy. But the fight is on. In some quarters the advertisers are adamant, expressing the belief that no amount of persuasion, or talk about the natu-

ral beauties of the Cape which should be preserved by their magnanimity in tearing down and taking away the signs which menace them, will do the slightest good. They say that they have paid for their rights and mean to keep them. Other advertisers take the position that, if all the firms represented decide to withdraw their advertisements, well and good. So will they. But that on no account can they as individual firms, surrounded through a desire to be magnanimous, as the petition requests, their space on billboards merely to have it occupied by other advertisers who are not disposed to be so generous or so alive to the appreciation of beauty.

Those who are very wise in the ways of the law are of the opinion that the only possible hope of getting the petition through will be by all towns on the Cape so affected by aesthetic destruction voting a new by-law at town meeting. Such procedure would certainly take at least two years to effect.

There have been isolated instances where, in the case of particularly pernicious means of advertising, sufficient pressure was brought to bear by individuals to have the signs removed. But the means adopted in these instances were more or less violent and not at all practicable as a solution for all the billboard atrocities all over the Cape.

The hearings before members of the Highway Commission will most certainly go on until the point is carried, Mr. Bowles says emphatically. More citizens of the Cape will add their signatures to the petition. The date on which the request was originally meant to be effective was Oct. 1, 1921. Mr. Bowles merely says, "We'll keep at it until we get it."

## INDEX OF THE NEWS

Local	
Right to Drive Billboards from Cape Cod on in Earnest	1
New England Rate Decision Expected to Help Solve Several Problems	1
Real Estate	2
Production	2
Shipping News	2
Testimony on How Boston Edison Company Made Low Rate	2
General	
Campaign Against Scheming Stock Promoters Broadens	3
France Seeking New Allies Among Central Europeans and Russians	3
Little Prospect of Cash Soldier Bonus Being Enacted This Year	3
British Policy in India Upheld	3
Impartial Commissioners to Alleviate Unrest in Ireland	3
World Court of Justice Inaugurated	3
The Hague	3
New England Textile Strike Settling Into Long Contest	3
Navy Employment Service Proposed for Released Men	3
Republicans Renew Hope Following Lodge Address	3
Spanish War Minus "Secret City" of the Moors	3
Zionists Revive Plan for Canal Through Palestine	3
Both Houses of California Legislature Urge Total Exclusion of Japanese from America	3
Young Men Show Political Acumen	3
Pagant Recalls Masonic History	3
Reconstruction Signs in Britain	3
Workers' Wages Crisis Develops in Australia	3
Denote in German Parliament Upholds the Wirth Policy	3
Leviathan Goes to Newport News	3
New Offer for Muscle Shoals	3
Financial	10, 11
Baldwin Locomotive Works Report	10
Stock Market Quotations	10
Seaboard Wool Markets Quiet	10
More Activity in Bond Market	10
Sports	
Harvard Meets Dartmouth at Hockey	12, 13
Champion Wins in First Round	12
Lamy Leads for Skating Title	12
Features	
The Home Forum	15
Motors	16
The Rambler	16
Early South African Architecture	16
Southern Skies for March	17

## FARMERS IN DRIVE TO FORCE PROGRAM ON ELECTRIC RATES

Elated With Success Farm Bloc Intends to Put Farming Industry on Its Feet, With Higher Tariff and Better Credit  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special).—Flushed with the success of its biggest victory, the agricultural bloc in Congress, following passage of the cooperative marketing bill, which President Harding is about to sign, is preparing to direct its whole energy in a final drive to wipe its legislative slate clean of all major legislation designed to put the farming industry on its feet again, before the session ends this summer.

In its political aspects, this constitutes a task which only a determined unity of purpose and adroitness of leadership can accomplish. Owing to the legislative jam in the Senate, where the Administration's treaty program, the soldiers' bonus bill, and permanent tariff legislation are contending for right of way, the farm bloc faces a serious problem if it hopes to put through its entire program. Among the chief features recommended are increased rates in the agricultural schedule of the permanent tariff bill, sufficient to afford farmers the same degree of protection as business, and the enactment of the Capper-Prentiss Truth in Fabrics Bill, which provides for fabric provisions similar to those of the Pure Food Act.

Most important on the program are the general recommendations of the joint Congressional commission of agricultural inquiry, dealing with methods to help finance farmers through the present period of depression and purporting to provide a permanent solution of the acute situation. These recommendations include:

Use of the Federal Land Bank to extend better credit facilities, in a commercial way, to the farmer; Warehousing system conducted with strict attention to safety and availability of warehouse receipts as collateral for loans; Extension of statistical and in-

## QUESTIONS EXPERT ON ELECTRIC RATES

City's Counsel Develops Testimony That Boston Edison Company Made Two-Cent Rate After Witness Had Looked Over Rates Charged for Electric Current by the Boston Edison Company are based more on guesswork than accurate study was developed in the cross-examination today of Arthur S. Knight, consultant to the company, at the resumption of the hearing of the petition of the City and others, before the Public Utilities Commission, for a reduction of rates. Arthur D. Hill, corporation counsel for the City of Boston, put Mr. Knight through a course of questioning to discover how the company makes its rate calculations.

Mr. Knight explained that the charge for electricity used for cooking, heating, refrigerating and irrigation purposes is only 2 cents per kilowatt hour. This is due to allocation of expenses, he said, explaining that current for these purposes is consumed at times of the day and night when the plant is not carrying a "peak load."

In response to a question from Mr. Hill regarding how he knew that electricity used for these purposes is taken when the load is not at its peak, Mr. Knight said that he had looked over the bills five years ago. He made no other investigation than of the bills, he said, and he had no figures upon which the rate conclusions reached could be based.

Mr. Knight admitted that there was considerable possibility of inaccuracy in the allocation of expenses to the rates under consideration. He said, however, that this would be made up by the rates in other classes. The differential rates of the company, he said, had been made for the purpose of obtaining new business and had been invariably referred to him for his decision.

## LITTLE PROSPECT OF CASH SOLDIER BONUS THIS YEAR

President Rejects Both Bond Issue and House Tax Program—Administration Decides More Votes Would Be Lost by Passing Than by Putting Off Bill  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special).—A cash soldier bonus appeared unlikely today as the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee went into executive session to consider the situation that had developed as a result of President Harding's opposition to a bond issue or the eight-way House tax program as means of getting the necessary revenue.

A non-committal attitude was maintained by the members of the joint committee pending actual receipt of the President's recommendations, which were expected to be submitted in the form of a letter some time today. At the same time, the view generally expressed privately was that no soldier cash bonus would be passed this year.

Some of the Republican leaders who are averse to abandoning the bonus item of the legislative program on which the party will go to the polls thought they saw a possible way out through taking full advantage of the work of the Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, particularly the naval treaty, and applying savings made possible by the agreements to payment of a bonus. Those who advo-

cate a minimum of expenditure believe \$200,000,000 could be saved on the navy bill alone.

Mr. Mondell's Position  
After a visit to the White House this morning, Representative Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming (R.), House leader, expressed it as his private opinion that the money to pay the bonus could be saved if Congress carried out a policy of cutting expenditures to the bone. He said this was only his personal opinion and apparently he had not canvassed the Republican leadership on both sides of the Capitol.

President Harding will certainly veto a bill which does not provide funds to defray the bonus. He will veto any measure based on a bond issue. He will not accept the eight-way House program of taxation.

Sales Tax Forlorn Hope  
One source of revenue remains, namely, a possible sales tax, but Chairman Fordney frankly admits that a bill based on such a levy could not secure the support of more than 87 out of the 435 members of the House of Representatives. Were a sales tax (Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

BRITISH POLICY  
IN INDIA UPHELDParliamentary Debate Results in  
Defeat of Want of Confidence  
Motion When Government's  
Firm Stand Is Revealed

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Special Cable)—

A growing realization of the gravity of the situation in India was apparent in the debate in the House of Commons last night when the British Government was called upon by two Conservative members of the Coalition to defend the liberal policy pursued in this part of the world. An outstanding feature of the discussion was Mr. Lloyd George's declaration of a firm determination to support the authorities in India in maintaining order. "Our position," he said, "is clear. Unless the authorities of the government and the law is established in India there is no one who would suffer more than the Indians themselves. Any action which may be taken to establish order throughout the whole of that vast dominion will get the full and unqualified support of the government. We accepted the trust when we occupied India, we invested ourselves with that trust to the exclusion of all others, we cannot divest ourselves of that trust without shame and dishonor."

Mr. Lloyd George further admitted the importance of the hearing of British relations with Turkey upon Indian unrest and said the Foreign Secretary hoped within the next few days again to take up the matter with Great Britain's allies and see if it is not possible to arrange a satisfactory peace. He also dwelt on the extent of the industries and commerce in India that are suffering from the disorganized economic world conditions and said that was why his government had invited India to send a representative to the forthcoming conference on the economic reconstruction of Europe.

The picture he drew in connection with the present situation in India was exceedingly striking. Tens of thousands of tons of corn, sugar, cotton and cottonseed, he said, were rotting on railway platforms and sidings. There were no locomotives, no wagons. Coal could not be had and the mills were closing down.

The Secretary of State for India, Edwin S. Montagu, added further information when he said that the British Government had informed the Government of India of their whole-hearted support in the event of it being found necessary to arrest Mahatma Gandhi, leader of the Non-Cooperation movement. A few days ago, he added, he learned from the Government of India that it had issued orders for Mr. Gandhi's arrest. Then came a dramatic change in the situation. He gathered that Mr. Gandhi and his colleagues had decided not to pursue their civil disobedience, or to organize volunteer processions, or to hold meetings in view of this development the Government of India stated that they had postponed the proceedings to see how far these decisions meant a cessation of illegal and dangerous activities.

The House, Mr. Montagu added, would agree that Mr. Gandhi's arrest would be essential if he fell short of these decisions.

Mr. Gandhi's Tactics  
Defending the change in his own attitude of friendship toward Mr. Gandhi Mr. Montagu said Mr. Gandhi had started with activities which nobody could stigmatize, activities for the promotion of temperance and social reform, but he had gone on to the maddest political campaign step by step and stage by stage, each one of which was repudiated by the good sense of the loyalists of India.

The motion of want of confidence, upon which the debate started, was defeated by a large majority upon the announcement of this attitude of the British Government as regards India, but The Times, which upon the whole has hitherto supported Mr. Lloyd George's administration in this matter, declares in a strongly worded leading article today that "neither Mr. Montagu's evasions nor Mr. Gandhi's sham retractions will satisfy the British public, who are becoming gravely alarmed about conditions in India."

LITTLE PROSPECT OF CASH  
SOLDIER BONUS THIS YEAR

(Continued from Page 1)

attached to the bonus the probability is that there would be substituted for it on the floor of the House a proviso restoring the excess profits tax to the limit, and such a proposal would not be acceptable to the Senate.

Anxious as the Administration was to make good its pledges to the soldiers, and eager as members of Congress are to obtain the soldier vote, the situation has been completely changed in the last few days by the extent of the protest against bonus legislation. Telegrams and letters reaching the White House advising the President to abandon the plan were described by White House employees as a "truckload." The expression of sentiment started on the Atlantic seaboard, but it gradually made its way westward, and every arriving train brings evidence that the sentiment is spreading from coast to coast. There is no doubt that this expression of sentiment has had an adverse effect on the prospect for bonus legislation.

The essential fact at the moment is that President Harding and his principal advisers have taken counsel, considered the soldier vote and the financial obligation together with the expression of business disapproval, and have decided that more votes will be lost by passing the legislation than by abandoning it, particularly since the President considers that the fact that he fixed no time for the pledge

FRANCE SEEKS NEW  
ALLIES IN EUROPE

(Continued from Page 1)

ently desires to resume these relations directly, perhaps even outside of the Genoa Conference.

Pro-Bolshevik Propaganda

Le Matin and other papers continue their campaign in favor of Russia, in which all the arguments for an understanding are displayed in black type. Appeal is especially made to financial appetites, with offers of profitable collaboration and declarations that it is with France that relations will eventually be the most intimate and friendly. This conception is making great headway, and it would not be altogether surprising to find that France and Russia have concluded a bargain while the wrangle between the Allies is still proceeding, in somewhat similar fashion to the conclusion by the French of the peace with the Kemalists.

France Working for Delay  
and Insisting on Secrecy

LONDON, Feb. 14 (Special Cable)—A fundamental clash of ideas exists between London and Paris. Great Britain, considering the existing situation in Europe unmanageable and certain to result in a big crash, desires an over-all international discussion, untrammelled by preconceived ambitions or engagements. France, while regarding herself obligated by the Cannes decisions, does not conceal her hostility to the entire scheme and would welcome destruction of the project by indirect fire. It is necessary in this connection to note the dangerous tendency on the part of France to exploit herself as the protectress of the little entente. As a matter of fact France originally opposed the formation of that bloc as she was at the time busy intriguing with Hungary for reasons of her own. Whatever turn negotiations take, it is necessary to remember the fundamental issue at stake. Great Britain desires the maximum freedom of discussion, believing this to be essential for the discovery of remedies for the existing chaos, France seeks to tongue-tie the delegates to such an extent as would render pourparlers abortive. The obvious answer to France's legitimate fears is that the situation must be fully explored and, if any proposals are regarded inimical to her interests, she can fall back on the treaties. This is so apparent that the only deduction concerning France's attitude is that she realizes some present arrangements will not stand examination.

FARMERS IN DRIVE  
TO FORCE PROGRAM

(Continued from Page 1)

formation services enabling production to be related to consumption; best methods to be demonstrated; hazards to be reduced, and management to be made more efficient.

Better roads and more adequate terminal facilities.  
Some of the critics of the agricultural bloc claim that if its members would limit their activities to carrying out this program in a most efficient manner it would meet with the approval of the entire country. If it were a business organization it would do this, these critics contend; but being a political organization some of the members are oversteering sound procedure in their zeal for votes, and are demanding farmer representation on all federal boards, reestablishment of the United States Grain Corporation, governmental price fixing in peace times and similar legislation.

Charges that the general program of the farmers' bloc, past and present, constitutes class legislation are denied by Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, one of the leading factors in the organization.  
"The credit bill is the only one susceptible to the accusation of class legislation," declared Senator Capper, "for the reason that it does attempt to enlarge the banking credit of agriculture."

Elect Medford Commission

Nineteen ballots were cast by the Medford Board of Aldermen last evening before they elected a schoolhouse building commission. Those chosen were Cuthbert H. Lowell, William F. White, Christopher W. Conway, W. F. Francis, and M. E. Sullivan. They serve without pay.

## Credit Men Against Cash Bonus

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Special)—The National Association of Credit Men has issued a statement again expressing its disapproval of a general cash bonus to former service men. The association says that should the proposed bonus require a tax it would result eventually in disadvantage generally to the beneficiaries as well as to the public.

"We take this stand because of a firm belief in the unwisdom of the plan and a conviction that what men seek is permanent compensation from lucrative positions and not temporary compensation with no future ahead," said the statement. "We submit these conclusions with a desire that the spirit should be thoroughly understood and as an admonition to Congress, in whose hands the determination of the matter rests, to be prudent and to do nothing that will impede the restoration of economic stability."

Payments Made in South Dakota  
PIERRE, S. D. (Special)—The voters of South Dakota authorized payment of \$6,000,000 to the former service men of the State. More than \$3,000,000 bonus money has been paid and the cases yet to be passed on practically all require investigation.

IMPARTIAL COMMISSIONS TO  
ALLAY UNEASINESS IN IRELANDSir James Craig and Michael Collins to Appoint  
Commissions to Study Unrest in Border Area—  
Release of 15 Ulster Unionists Obtained

LONDON, Feb. 15 (By The Associated Press)—Michael Collins, head of the Irish Provisional Government, has obtained the release of 15 of the Ulster Unionists recently kidnapped. It was announced in the House of Commons today by Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies.

(Mr. Churchill said that at his suggestion Sir James Craig, Premier of Ulster, and Mr. Collins had agreed to the appointment of impartial commissions who would go to the border area, ascertain the facts and keep in close touch with each other in order to allay, if possible, the great apprehension existing on both sides of the border.

Mr. Collins hoped that more of the prisoners would be liberated during the day, Mr. Churchill added.  
Mr. Collins, who arrived in London this morning, had a long conference with Mr. Churchill at the Colonial Office.

The receipt of the following cablegram from the United States was announced today by Mr. Collins: "Eighty-five percent of the membership of the American Association for Recognition of the Irish Republic is firmly behind yourself and Griffith." The message was signed by Dr. Patrick M. Donovan, sixth district, New York State.  
Mr. Collins replied, expressing appreciation of this support.

Critical Situation  
Jeopardizes Treaty

LONDON, Feb. 15 (Special Cable)—Lord Birkenhead, Lord High Chancellor, yesterday in the House of Lords gave his weighty endorsement to the view that the next few weeks would constitute the "most grave and critical period within living memory in the history of our relations with Ireland." No doubt Lord Birkenhead thus underlined the gravity of the situation so as to arouse moderate opinion in England and Ireland to assert itself to safeguard the Irish treaty, which is now in jeopardy.

CAMPAIGN WIDENS  
AGAINST SCHEMING  
STOCK OPERATORS

(Continued from Page 1)

Washington recently called for a list of all cases pending before the New England department, which is known as the Boston district. The number is not given, but, of course, it was large, for it included all cases, whether trivial or serious and regardless of how much foundation there might be for the complaint, or whether indictments had been found.

New York is a great stamping ground for these promotion schemes and it happens once in a while that the inspectors there cannot keep up with their work and as many as 40 additional men, gathered from other districts, are sometimes sent there, until the work is in hand.  
In New York cases some 208 persons are said to be involved. In Massachusetts the number reaches about 100, and the same persons are named in several indictments which have been returned in one large case filed recently.

Nearly 500 Cases, Involving  
\$140,011,231, Are Pending  
in the Federal Dockets

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special)—An added impetus to states contemplating the enactment of blue sky laws has been given by the warning

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Municipal Council, United Spanish War Veterans, twenty-third anniversary of battleship Maine; Faneuil Hall, 8 o'clock.

Andrew J. Peters, dinner in recognition of his public services; Copley Plaza Hotel, 7:30 o'clock.

Appalachian Mountain Club, dinner; Twentieth Century Club, 6 o'clock.

New England Association of Gas Engineers, annual banquet; Copley Plaza Hotel, 6:30 o'clock.

Yale Alumni Association, annual reunion; Hotel Somerset, 6:30 o'clock.

Boston Clerical School, reunion; Roxbury High School Hall, 8 o'clock.

Theodore G. Ribley, talk on Immigration; Unity House, 8 o'clock.

Dorchester Board of Trade, annual banquet; American House, 6:30 o'clock.

Boston Ethical Society, dinner; Hotel Victoria, 6:30 o'clock.

Fabian Club, meeting; Twentieth Century Club, 8 o'clock.

Retail Credit Men's Association, banquet; Hotel Westminster, 6:30 o'clock.

Durant, Inc., rally; Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8 o'clock.

Y. W. C. A. Hub Clubs, joint meeting; Blue Triangle Club, 6 o'clock.

Roxbury High School Alumni, class '94, dinner; Hotel Vendome, 6:30 o'clock.

Illustrated lecture by Albert de Marnin, "America's Friendship for Belgium: An Appreciation"; Y. M. C. A. Building, 6 o'clock.

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tion has ramifications leading all over the country and the investors with the plausible brokers in the eastern metropolis come from the wheat fields of Nebraska and the automobile shops of Michigan, as well as from the east coast. So declared Josiah H. Banton, district attorney, in an interview today with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here.

"It is taking five men to investigate the complaints which are coming into our office by the hundreds," said Mr. Banton. "Those complaints are coming not only from the eastern coast, but from states as far west as Nebraska. Many New York City bucket shops have 'wire houses' in the west, particularly in Chicago. They advertise through the west and they have attracted many gullible investors over a wide stretch of country. Michigan has proved a fertile field for them, due to the automobile industry, and many complaints are coming to our office from Illinois and Pennsylvania."

There are under investigation by Mr. Banton's office about 30 firms. It has been said by those familiar with the facts that it is hoped to secure about 20 indictments of firms which have gone into bankruptcy within the last two months.

To the question as to whether the investigation was limited to firms which are now in the hands of receivers or whether it was including offices now open and doing business, the district attorney's office refused an answer.

"We can't discuss that," was the reply.

That it will take both the regular Supreme Court grand jury and the additional grand jury to hear the evidence already prepared by the district attorney's office is admitted.

Added to this evidence is that being compiled in the New York office of the United States District Attorney, where it is estimated that more than 50 cases are being looked into, involving upward of 200 persons and \$15,482,110.

The position of the New York City officials was clearly defined by Mr. Banton in the interview today. "This office proposes a thorough and vigorous investigation of all such stock schemes as are brought to my attention," he said. "And the prosecution of the crimes, when determined, will be as vigorous as the investigation."

"It must not be assumed," he continued, "that we are making any crusade against Wall Street. That is not our intention. We are receiving complaints from those who believe that they have been defrauded. We are investigating those complaints. If it appears to be established, that frauds have been committed, we will prosecute those individual firms which are believed to have perpetrated the crimes."

The men who have been handling complaints from investors declare that the ingenuity of the bucket shop men has been amazing. A large amount of the loss to investors, they say, has come about through their entering so-called "pools." Others who bought stock outright or on the partial payment plan permitted their stock "to be held for them," and as a consequence the stock was never bought at all. Others have paid for their stock at higher prices than the market value.

Protection is also being assured by Mr. Banton's office to those firms who have objected to the audit of their books by those who might give information to competitors.

Federal Trade Commission May  
Have to Curtail Its Activities

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special)—Already hampered for lack of funds, the Federal Trade Commission may be forced to abandon some of its biggest investigations into questionable business methods if attempts in Congress to cut its allowance \$100,000 are successful. Unless, that is to say, the Federal Trade Commission is granted its full appropriation of \$900,000, the same as requested last year.

It will be necessary to curtail its investigations of the flour trust, grain exporters and the house furnishing cases and other important inquiries pending, if not to abandon some of them altogether.

At the demand of William R. Wood of the House Appropriations Committee, who represents the Gary, Ind., steel district, the House authorized the reduction in the appropriation for the next fiscal year, which had been OK'd by the Bureau of the Budget. Friends of the Federal Trade Commission in the Senate restored the \$100,000 with a result that the question is now in dispute between the two houses. It is, however, virtually

Mr. Daugherty was not prepared to express approval of a federal corporation law, but declared that the remedy lay along two lines: more stringent state laws and heavy sentences in cases of conviction. In the majority of cases tried heretofore, he said, the criminals had been let off with light sentences, and soon "returned to the game of collecting easy money from a public who do not take the trouble to investigate the projects, into which they put their dollars."

The necessity for greater activity on the part of the states in curbing the activities of such stock promoters is because of the fact that the federal courts can take action only when the cases come under the violation of the postal laws in the use of the mails to defraud, he pointed out.  
"The public would do well," said Mr. Daugherty, "to look out for companies dealing in oil, mining stocks and land development projects. Along these three lines companies formed merely to swindle the public appear to have been most successful."

New York District Attorney  
Says Complaints Are Coming  
Into His Office by Hundreds

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Special)—The New York City bucket shop investiga-

tion has ramifications leading all over the country and the investors with the plausible brokers in the eastern metropolis come from the wheat fields of Nebraska and the automobile shops of Michigan, as well as from the east coast. So declared Josiah H. Banton, district attorney, in an interview today with the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor here.

RATE DECISION  
EXPECTED TO HELP  
SOLVE PROBLEMS

(Continued from Page 1)

Increase. Of the railroads directly affected, the New Haven will benefit most, and the Boston & Maine second. Edgar J. Rich, who for 25 years acted as counsel for the Boston & Maine Railroad and is at present a lecturer on rate-making at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, said to a Monitor representative this afternoon:

The new award means substantial relief to the New England lines, and especially to the New Haven. It leaves an increase of \$7,500,000 in annual receipts is a minimum estimate. More than this is to be expected, especially if the old traffic comes back. That it will come back to an appreciable extent is very probable as a result of the better facilities and service this additional revenue will make possible for the financially straitened roads.

"The decision will undoubtedly benefit New England. But it is distinctly more than a local thing, for it enunciates the principle which the act was intended to make effective, namely, that the weak lines have claims upon the strong lines in the interests of better transportation for the whole country."  
"I anticipate better service by the local roads, without any reduction of facilities to them by the trunk lines. True, the award is less than the roads hoped to get. But in my opinion it would be unwise to string the case along in order to get more."

"Relative Financial Needs"

The decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission is based on the thought that "Congress intended the relative financial needs of carriers, so far as these needs are legitimate and incident to the transportation service, to be given consideration in fixing divisions, and it is just and right that 'Complaints, perform their part of the interchange service under less favorable conditions than their connections west of the Hudson River,' declares the opinion of the commission.

"They are terminal lines; their hauls are short; their traffic splits at frequent junction points and is diffused over many secondary and branch lines; their train loads are necessarily relatively light; the density of their freight traffic is relatively low; and while their investment per mile of road is low, their investment per revenue ton-mile is relatively high. Moreover, no coal mines are located on their rails, and fuel and many other supplies must be brought from considerable distances."

Greater Burden Is Placed

Before the extraordinary changes of the past three years, the opinion states, the rates worked no particular injustice to New England roads, but with many changes, including the phenomenal increase in the cost of labor, a greater burden was placed upon these roads than most others. The commission also cited as a reason for its decision the fact that modern improvements, such as larger locomotives and more spacious cars, which are a great advantage to railroads in many other sections of the country, are of little value here on account of the terminal and yard nature of New England railroading.

Practically the same case which has just been decided in favor of New England roads was decided against them by the commission in July, 1921. Since that time, however, the case has been reargued, and the former decision reversed. The present decision establishes the idea that when a group of roads is put to particularly heavy expense in doing their work they are entitled to a greater percentage of the joint rate division than is yielded by the simple mileage method.

Probable Effect of Decision  
The probable effect of the commission's decision upon New England

railroads can be imagined from the following recommendations made by the commission:

"Instead of attempting to cover the entire field at once, certain important traffic of comparatively simple characteristics should be selected and attention concentrated in the first instance upon the divisions of the rates upon such traffic in order that a suitable guide for the revision of other divisions may as soon as possible be provided. For example, the class rates applying between Boston and Chicago and other typical points of traffic importance in official territory might be selected, the rates on iron and steel from Pittsburgh, the rates on fresh meat from Chicago and the rates on cement from producing points into New England."

"In making a study of such specific rates, every effort should be made to ascertain with such approximate accuracy as may prove possible the respective costs of the service performed by the various participating carriers, including in such costs a fair share of the charges attributable to taxes and a reasonable return upon the property. The other elements mentioned in the statute, in addition to mileage, should likewise be considered. In case of inability to agree upon the divisions of such rates, the question may be presented to us in advance of the consideration of other specific divisions."

## Repeal of Railroad

Crew Law Is Asked

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 15 (Special)—Proponents and opponents of the full crew law have appeared before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and House to express their views on Senator Allen's bill repealing that statute. Among the friends of the bill present were representatives of the Associated Railroads of New Jersey, comprising nine of the larger systems of the east, backed by business men and farmers' organizations. Opposed to them were members and officials of the railroad union brotherhoods.

One speaker for the railroads, A. Dayton Oliphant, advocated the repeal on the ground that the full crew law meant waste in operating costs, that it did not reduce railroad casualties, and that its annulment would aid in lowering railroad rates. Since 1913, he said, added costs of railroad operation due to the full crew law aggregated \$5,000,000. The Allen bill, he said, proposes to substitute a measure under which the Public Utility Commission may order increased crews wherever trains are shown to be undermanned.



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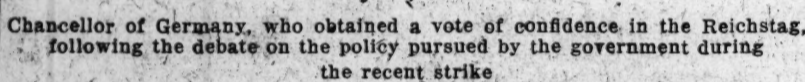
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that the legislative system is in difficulties is admitted by both elements. The Republican Party, though it had a tremendous paper majority, was hardly been able to secure a working majority on any single issue supported by the accredited party leaders. The Progressives, who are becoming more and more embodied in the western agricultural group, do not believe that the way to correct the existing lack of solidarity in legisla-



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the plan was developed later at Chicago, to take in universities and colleges throughout the country. The membership of the organization num-

movement has already made its influence felt in England, China, Japan and other countries.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special)—President Harding will receive at the White House on Monday a deputation of students who will call to assure him of the active support of American college students for sustained efforts to reduce armaments.

Formation of a national student

bers about 350,000 young men and women from 250 colleges.

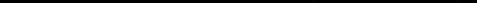
American participation in the Genoa conference and ratification of the four-power treaty will be recommended in many resolutions passed independently at various colleges, which will be presented to the president.

This is the first large expression of

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10

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## REPUBLICANS RENEW HOPE FOLLOWING LODGE ADDRESS

Senator Declared to Have Given Ample Reasons for Retention of Party in Power—Governor Cox Repeats Plea for Economy and Reduction of Taxes

Republican members of the Legislature and state officials who attended the dinner given by the Republican State Committee last night declared that in the speech of Senator Henry Cabot Lodge ample reasons were given for going before the people next fall and asking for their retention in power.

Both the senior United States Senator and Gov. Channing H. Cox, who were the principal speakers last evening, argued that the Republican Party, in nation and in state, had been true to its stewardship.

Senator Lodge pointed to the accomplishments of the arms conference—the limitation of naval armament, the abolition of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, the favorable readjustment of Chinese affairs, and the four-nation treaty signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, and Japan.

He dwelt in detail on the work of the Republican Administration in the last year, mentioning the reduction of appropriations from \$5,337,000,000 to \$1,428,000,000, dropping from the public pay rolls of 93,634 individuals in the last fiscal year, enactment of the revenue act, the budget act, the emergency tariff measure and the veterans' bureau act, the restriction on immigration, the addition to the farmers loan law, the naval and army appropriation bills, and the funding of the foreign debt.

Senator Lodge did not announce his candidacy for reelection, but the other speakers assured him that Massachusetts Republicans expected him to lead the campaign this year and they promised him victory.

Governor Cox, who was introduced by Frank H. Foss, chairman of the Republican State Committee, as a Gov-

ernor who was showing rare knowledge of the business conditions of the Commonwealth, said he was sure the people of Massachusetts had faith in the present administration. He said that it had been trying to do everything in its power in the interests of the people as a whole, and that the Republican Party was willing to assume responsibility for what had been done. He declared that the Legislature had been loyal and helpful to the executive, and that he was confident that it would continue to remain a power in the conduct of the affairs of the State.

"The only way to check increased taxes is to stop spending money," said the Governor. The prosperity of the great majority of our people depends upon the prosperity of our industries and business enterprises.

"One of the ways in which we may contribute to that general prosperity lies in reducing taxes and thereby giving business men an incentive to invest their savings and expand their business. I am confident of your cooperation in carrying out the general features of the financial program which has been submitted.

"If this is done it will make possible this year the further reduction of the state debt by \$6,000,000 and will in addition save the taxpayers \$4,000,000 in special taxes and reduce the state tax by at least \$2,000,000 more."

Alvan T. Fuller, Lieutenant-Governor; Frank G. Allen, president of the Senate, and Benjamin Loring Young, Speaker of the House of Representatives, spoke briefly. President Allen assured the Governor that both Senate and House believed in him, and that he could count on them to back him to the limit in his program of strict economy.

## WOMEN READY FOR BROOKLINE CAUCUS

League of Voters Holds First of Series of Public Meetings to Discuss Local Government

The Brookline League of Women Voters held yesterday the first of a series of public meetings for the discussion of matters dealing with the mechanics of local government. The meeting was in anticipation of the citizens' caucus, which takes place tomorrow, and which gains interest from the fact that for the first time a woman, Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, is running for the office of selectman. The meeting was non-political, being intended simply to carry out the league's purpose of educating women

## SHAWSHEEN MILL AND HOME COMMUNITY PLAN EXTENDS

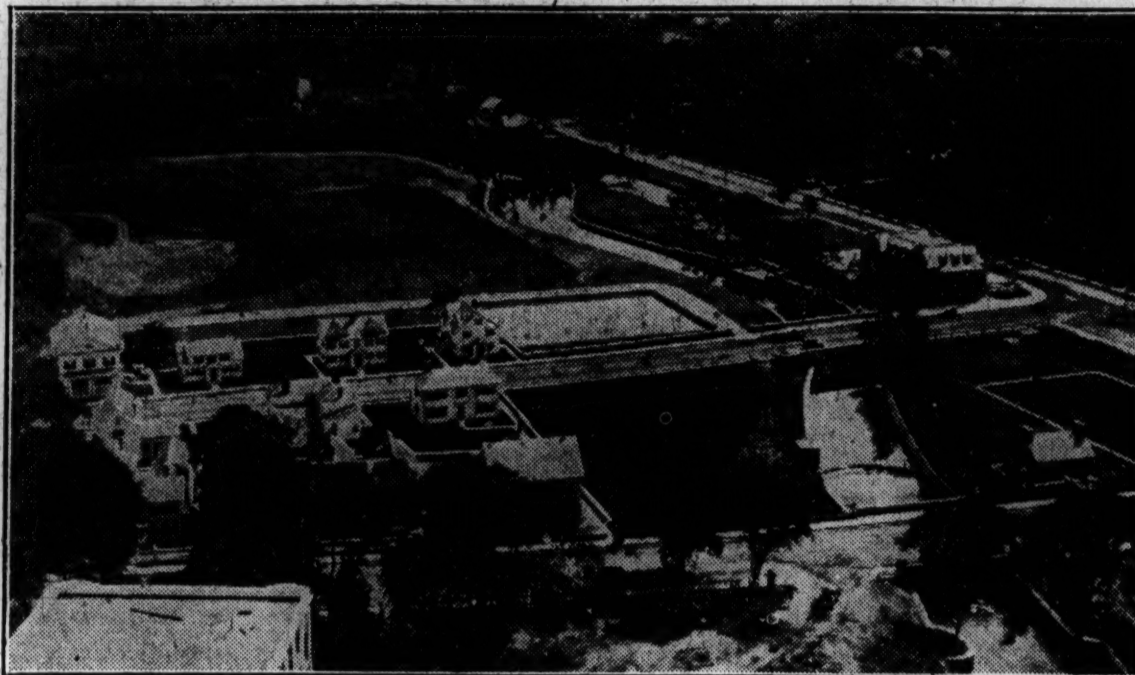
American Woolen Company Is Speeding Up the Construction of More Houses and Intends to Centralize Many of the Departments in New Office Building

So great is the demand for houses in Shawsheen village, in the town of Andover, which was founded about two years ago for employees of the American Woolen Company, that a crew of workmen has been kept on the job all winter in an effort to speed up construction so that the new homes will be ready in early spring or summer for occupancy.

The company is planning to centralize many departments and em-

ploying houses were too elaborate and high-priced to meet the needs and purse of the average mill operative, and the change from an export warehouse into a spinning mill meant that accommodations would have to be made for hundreds of workers.

The Homestead Association, Inc., a subsidiary of the American Woolen Company, was formed, and controls and supervises the building, renting and care of various housing properties



Aerial view of part of Shawsheen Village showing houses, tennis court and Shawsheen River

ployees in one compact community. The founding of Shawsheen village, and establishment of a similar colony in Lawrence for mill operatives employed in that city, were the first steps taken toward putting this project into operation. Plans are being made to build a million-dollar building in Shawsheen to house the executive offices, now located in Boston. While plans have not yet been perfected, they are under consideration, and it is thought to be only a question of time when ground will be broken for this new building.

The centralization plan originated with William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, and the success of this enterprise will be watched with considerable interest by other large companies throughout the country with a view of founding like communities.

Nothing was done toward putting the plan into operation until the latter part of 1919 when there was a shortage of homes. Many of the employees and executives in the Boston office experienced difficulty in securing living accommodations, and it was then decided to begin on the centralization plan.

There had been built at Shawsheen village a warehouse which had been used to store goods for foreign shipment. It was discontinued because of the improbability of competing successfully in foreign markets with the products of cheap European labor. It was decided to convert this warehouse into a manufacturing unit for spinning worsted yarn, and it is around this warehouse that Shawsheen village was established. Its conversion into a manufacturing unit involved material changes. The ex-

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worshiper, by patronizing the trolley car, should not be owner of an automobile, can find a church of his choice at either place. The needs of the school children are adequately met by the graded schools provided by the town of Andover.

## FORUM AIMS TO AID WOMEN IN POLITICS

Purpose of Y. W. C. A. Meetings in Boston Is to Bring Together Business and College Girls

Creation of a more sympathetic understanding between college girls and girls who work in industries, in order to promote better cooperation between the two groups in dealing with the common problems which confront women in business and politics, is the object of a series of six forum meetings now being held by the Boston University Young Women's Christian Association in Jacob Sleeper Hall.

These gatherings, held weekly on Tuesdays, are addressed by representatives of colleges, factories, Labor unions and employers' associations. The industrial program of the Young Women's Christian Association is in charge of Miss Charlotte Spencer, who believes that the differences between college women and industrial workers are mainly imaginative and due to a lack of understanding of each other's problems. It is her opinion that women of all classes must reach a more sympathetic understanding if they are to cope successfully with new problems which are becoming more apparent daily.

Miss Maud Foley, of the Boston-Central Labor Union, spoke yesterday on the summer course for working girls offered by Bryn Mawr, and also presented some of the problems of industrial workers at the last forum meeting. Miss Foley was for ten years a garment worker herself, later becoming interested in the Labor movement, and last summer was one of 30 women chosen from industrial workers to attend Bryn Mawr.

As the result of a student conference of the Y. W. C. A., held in Poland, Me., last June a number of women's colleges throughout New England are holding similar forums.

**Hear Arguments on One-Man Cars**  
Three bills to prohibit the use of one-man trolley cars were heard today by the legislative committee on street railways. It was argued against such cars that they are apt to get beyond the control of motemen, particularly on inclines. Homer Loring, chairman of the public trustees of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway system, told the committee that to prohibit the cars would deprive of transportation communities served by 300 miles of tracks, as business would have to be suspended where it did not pay except with the use of one-man cars. The Eastern Massachusetts, Mr. Loring said, has installed many one-man cars and has found them an unqualified success toward giving lower fares and better service.

## BROOKLINE WOMAN SEEKS ELECTION

Mrs. H. Parker Whittington, Candidate for Selectman, Gives Her Views

"My motto has always been 'organize, deputize, supervise,'" says Mrs. H. Parker Whittington of Brookline, the first woman to become a candidate for the office of selectman in that town.

"I mean," Mrs. Whittington explained, "that the big job is deciding what is to be done and how it is to be done, and who is most fitted to do it. That is nowhere near enough, of course. When you have chosen the right people, tell them their work, and if they are truly the right ones, they will be sure to do it. The task remaining is that of supervision, of serious responsibility. I feel sure that these three functions may be made a part of city government, though until I am in office I cannot tell how my theories will apply in detail."

"If I am elected next Thursday I shall go into office as just a woman citizen. Women have power to do much for any town. I feel that I can do much for Brookline. When there is a lot of work to be done, women are always asked to do it. Men have their regular business, which must come first in their thoughts, and to which the best of their energies must be devoted. With women the case is different. They are able to spend all their time on their work. I am referring, of course, to the woman who has no family. One who has small children would naturally be unable to occupy any such public position, and should not seek one."

"Most men feel that women know more, by intuition perhaps, about schools and libraries than they ever could. They feel that women's aid is invaluable. I don't mean that I should devote all my time to any one department. I am much interested in town finances, in the budget system, and in appropriations. I am not advocating any change in the present system, for it is a good system now. The government of Brookline is a clean government. We must keep it clean."

Mrs. Whittington is chairman of the Brookline League of Women Voters. A year ago she was chosen a member of the limited town meeting, one of the three first women to be elected from the nine precincts. An enthusiastic committee is working for her in each precinct, but personally she has been conducting a very quiet campaign. There are five members of the Brookline Board of Selectmen and one of the arguments used for Mrs. Whittington is that at least one should be a woman.

**Mr. Flett Nominated**  
Defeating Thomas R. Gibb by a vote of 590 to 454, J. Watson Flett of Belmont received the nomination at the special primary held yesterday in the Twentieth Middlesex Representative District to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Representative Guy L. Weymouth.

## PAINTERS REFUSE LANDIS WAGE AWARD

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 (Special)—The Painters Union has refused to come under the Landis arbitration award. J. P. Rising, president of the Decorators and Painting Contractors Association, reported today. This makes the record in the building trades, 22 unions on the closed shop basis carrying on under the award; 10 on the open shop basis, exclusive of the painters, and the plasterers working under a contract made prior to the Landis wage scale.

The Citizens Committee has just taken over a four-story building for an employment office. At their headquarters it was said they have placed 5000 men at work in the open shop trades.

The chief development in the situation in the last fortnight has been the refusal of the Citizens Committee, representing employers and business men, to deal with unions originally declining the award except on an open shop basis. Ten of these unions voted about two weeks ago to accept the terms of the arbitration, but it was said by the committee's representatives that the committee held they had broken their contract in striking, and that the only way such unions could be made to realize the sacredness of contracts was to penalize them.

## COMMITTEE WILL AID TEXAS BORDER TRADE

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 8 (Special)—Materially increased trade relations between Mexico and the United States are expected to result from the appointment of international committees on commerce and trade relations to deal with the international problems that may arise between the two countries in the course of commerce. Such a committee was appointed at the International Trade Congress just held in Laredo, attended by delegates from all parts of Mexico and Texas.

This meeting was fostered by the chambers of commerce of Texas and Mexico, and was given official sanction by the Governments of Mexico and Texas. Various problems confronting the two countries in the matter of trade were discussed and steps were taken to bring about closer cooperation to the end that the interests of the two countries might be mutually advanced.

James Z. George, vice-president and general manager of the Texas Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters at Dallas, was appointed chairman of the international committee in Texas and was charged with the duty of selecting his committee of 15 members. Juan Chaves of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, was charged with similar duties in Mexico, and the two chairmen will work jointly.

## LIQUOR SALES FOUND TO BE THE CAUSE OF LABOR DISTURBANCES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15 (Special)—Disturbances in Newport, Ky., where state troops have been sent because of Labor troubles, have been found by competent investigators to be due to the sale of liquor. Although martial law has not been declared in Newport, Labor representatives say the town is under the rule of the troops.

In an attempt to lessen the disorder, Colonel Denhart and 300 state guardsmen took possession of the city, raiding saloons and searching automobiles and houses where they had reliable information that liquor was to be found. Newport has been known as an "open town" and the state and federal authorities are blamed for not having acted more effectively in an effort to suppress the liquor traffic before the time that it should have proved a contributing cause for such a condition as exists.

The strike, which is in a steel mill and a rolling company, has been in progress for months and feeling runs high, the strikers declaring that they were not engaged in acts of violence and that there is no need for military interference.

## "ROAMING RIGHTS" OF INDIANS INVESTIGATED

CHATHAM, Ont. (Special)—Encroachment of the white man on the reserves of the Indians and the "roving rights" of the latter on land adjacent to reserves are being made the subject of a government investigation here. The immediate cause of the inquiry, which is likely to have far-reaching effects all over Canada, was a charge of trespass laid against members of the Walpole Island Reservation near here. The Indians assert their rights on lands over which they have roamed for centuries are in danger, as the edge of civilization is pushed farther and farther into the wilderness.

Indians, through their legal counsel, refuse to compromise, asserting that they are permitted to hunt and fish and rove over the adjacent lands and waters. This is a particularly important claim in the northern Ontario regions, where hunting and trapping form practically the only means of livelihood for the Indian.

## MORE MUNICIPAL WORK IS PROPOSED

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 14—The city government Thursday night will meet to determine whether municipal aid can be extended to the unemployed. Calls for assistance have multiplied rapidly since the first of the year.

A plan for an emergency appropriation of \$10,000, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Works in the employment of able-bodied residents, has been approved by Mayor Carroll S. Chapin and will be considered. Commissioner Hunt believes he can utilize extra Labor to some advantage in preliminary work which will speed up summer street repair and construction work.

**English Actors May Join Equity**  
NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Special)—Controversy regarding whether English actors and actresses, members of a company playing here, shall join the Actors Equity Association is to be the basis of a conference which Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Alfred DeCourville, London producer, will hold late this week. The request for a conference was made by Mr. Gompers.

**The Coward Shoe**  
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**A**LL toll lines damaged by the storm of November 28, 29 and 30 have been repaired. You may make toll calls now and be reasonably confident that they will be completed without the delay and inconvenience of the past two months.

We take pride in making this announcement because the work of our construction forces establishes a remarkable record of accomplishment under adverse conditions. It stands as a tribute to resourcefulness, persistency, team work, and effective leadership, all maintaining our slogan "Service First."

At many points the repair work necessarily has been of a temporary nature pending permanent reconstruction. Therefore, on some calls transmission may not be at all times as good as before the storm. In such cases our toll operators, if told of any transmission trouble, will be glad to help out.

*It will assist us, if toll calls are made on a station-to-station basis; that is, by asking for a number, or for the listed name of a subscriber, and not for a particular person.*



**NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE  
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## SPANISH WAR MINISTER SEES "SECRET CITY" OF THE MOORS

Xauen, "Holy" Fastness in the Mountains Built in Fourteenth Century and Captured From Raisuli, Is Visited by Senor La Cierva—Noisy Welcome Greets Him

TETUAN, Morocco (Special)—The entire population of Ceuta, with the alcalde and the chief army officers at its head, turned out at Ceuta and came down to the landing place to welcome the War Minister, Juan de la Cierva, and the large party of editors and writers he was personally conducting on a lightning tour of inspection through the Spanish zone and the scene of the military operations.

During luncheon the local authorities recited their grievances and begged the War Minister to spend a day with them for the better presentation of the same, and then immediately the visitors departed on the railway for Tetuan. This little railway, with its American-looking passenger coaches, though they were built in Spain, is probably the smartest and most up-to-date railway in the whole of North Africa. Certainly it is the best in Morocco.

There was a great scene at Tetuan. The local Moorish and other authorities had ordered all the shops to be closed, and when the special train came in at 5 in the afternoon a loud welcome was given, the scene in the Plaza de España, the spacious square in the middle of the town and just outside the gates of the Moorish city, being most animated. The Moorish Governor came forward to give welcome to the War Minister.

**Traitors to Be Punished**  
Once again the peculiarity of the position of these European powers in the lands of Eastern peoples was demonstrated. The War Minister, who is a successful lawyer, dominated the situation; the Khalifa, representative of the Sultan, and the Grand Visier of the Khalifa, were conspicuous in paying him honor.

There passed in slow procession before the Khalifa and the War Minister the various and eminent notables who were present, including the cadí, the Muhammadan authorities, the Governor, the members of the municipal council, the delegates of the various clubs, and representatives of the Spanish and Hebrew colonies. General Berenguer presented Senor de la Cierva to the Khalifa, the latter welcoming the Minister in the most cordial terms.

The War Minister, in his sharp, resonant voice, is the name of the sovereign of Spain and its government, gave greeting to the Khalifa. He observed that the alleged treason on the part of the Rifians would be punished in an exemplary manner, without exceeding the limits that had been indicated by the law of the Koran. And, on the other hand, all those who remained faithful to Spain, would receive the utmost consideration from the Spanish Government.

On the evening of the following day there was a dinner party at the Khalifa's palace in honor of the War Minister, General Berenguer and the rest. It was not like a European dinner party, yet it was very splendid in its way. The Grand Visier was present, but, according to custom, did not seat himself at the table. The service was European and the food was Moorish.

**"Holy City" Visited**  
Following this visit Senor de la Cierva journeyed to Xauen.  
It is now generally understood that this Xauen, as is the name officially adopted by the Spanish Government, corresponding exactly to the name given the place by the Moors themselves, or "Shehuan," as it has been called by some other European peoples, is the "secret city" or the "holy city" of the Moors, situated amid mountains some way south of Tetuan, which until 18 months ago had never for certain been entered by any European person. It is one, a wandering French adventurer ages back, ever having claimed to have done so.

In the autumn of the year before last, after great difficulty, Raisuli was driven from the surroundings and the Spanish forces took possession of it and occupied it. Since then something has been done toward attaching various modern improvements to the place; it has had its first touch of electricity, for example. Inevitably Spanish traders have come to see what business might be done, and already some commerce is being set up. The secret days of Xauen which until so recently had a reputation and a record akin to that of Lhasa in Tibet, are over.

Now came Senor de la Cierva, the War Minister, in a wholly different rôle, the first Spanish politician to come this way, the first European civilian of any importance that the inhabitants had ever seen. It is not too much to say that his was an episode in the history of North Africa.

**Native Greeting**  
The journey from Tetuan to Xauen began, according to custom, early in the morning. It was an arduous journey, a passage having to be threaded between the sharp peaks that stand aloft by Tetuan just across the valley beyond the railway station. It is 65 kilometers from the one place to the other, and the road is a track newly made since the Spaniards worked their way in this direction. At times it rises to great altitudes, and it is frequently laid along the sides of steep slopes so that there is a precipice to look down upon. Xauen itself is 650 meters above the level of the sea.

The automobiles were driven through the stream called the Uad Misa, and very shortly afterward were in sight of the outskirts of Xauen. Compliments were paid to the chief officer in command, and then the city was approached, still of interest if of less mystery than when, a few months ago, General Berenguer received the strange procession of inhabitants outside the walls, come to surrender, with a white flag fluttering from the tower of the mesquita within. As the War Minister and his entourage came on, from every little hill, every architectural and other prominent round about, hundreds of the natives looked down with awe upon

the scene, and these spectators included a vast number of women who ordinarily on such occasions are not supposed to be outside their houses. A wall of native music, supposed to represent joy and pleasure, produced from flutes and timbrels, floated into the air, and amid the din the Pasha gave his welcome to the visitors.

The preliminary ceremonies over, Senor de la Cierva, General Berenguer, and the company of editors went through this ancient wonder city, which was made by the Moors in the fourteenth century as a city in a safe place, far from the coast, where the Europeans would not and could not penetrate. Alas, for such vanity! Here now were the soldiers, the ministers and correspondents also.

**Crowded Jewish Quarter**

Arrived at the chief square, the Plaza de la Mezquita, the Pasha presented various notables and rich Moorish merchants, for there are rich men here as well, to the War Minister, after which the party made its way to the Jewish quarter, which, as usual, is a quite separate section of the city. In all these Moorish cities there is the Jewish quarter, distinct, busy, populous and quite different in some of its characteristics from the rest.

A Jewish woman came to the door of her house, made obeisance to the Minister and his men, and begged that he would enter. The Minister, responding, the woman fell to heaping praises and thanks upon him and Spain because the Spaniards had come to Xauen and had liberated the Jews from the so-called Moorish yoke. "In former times she said the Moors would never permit them to pass out beyond the walls of the town, and they constantly pillaged the contents of their houses and shops and robbed them of their cattle."

The Minister went on and visited other houses in the quarter, the Israelites kissing his hand and bestowing thanks upon him.  
In the morning a large party of the notables of the city brought rich presents that they begged the War Minister would take back home. One of the gifts was a silver dagger, beautifully engraved, and there were magnificent tapestries, perfume censers, chibabes (the Moorish hooded gowns), and silks and cloths of brilliant colors manufactured in the primitive workshops of Xauen. The Pasha said that the presents were modest things, to give to one who represented Spain, and Senor de la Cierva said that in the name of the monarch he gave thanks for them.

## TEACHERS SEE VALUE OF HIGH STANDARDS

PIERRE, S. D. (Special)—According to figures compiled by the South Dakota Department of Public Instruction the average teacher's salary in South Dakota this year is \$106 a month, or \$1272 for the school year of 9.3 months. Last year the average was \$103 per month.  
"This average compares favorably with the average paid throughout the United States," said Fred L. Shaw, state superintendent of public instruction. "It is a trifle higher than Iowa, but about the same as Minnesota and North Dakota. It is considerably behind the salaries paid on the Pacific coast and in the large eastern states, especially New York."

"The public is beginning to realize," the superintendent continued, "the economy in paying a premium for good teachers. A few years ago most

## ZIONISTS REVISE PLAN FOR CANAL THROUGH PALESTINE

Route Would Relieve Congestion in Suez Canal and Bring Great Commercial Benefits to Palestine, They Say—Haifa and Akabah Would be the Termini

JERUSALEM, Jan. 24—The Zionist organization has revived the old plan of constructing a 250-mile canal through Palestine as a supplement to the Suez Canal. This project was first brought out 25 years ago by the Duke of Sutherland, but was shelved by Sultan Abdul Hamid in line with his opposition to progress.

Traffic through the Suez Canal has become so congested these days that it is declared an alternate canal route is required. Zionist leaders have become convinced that the ever-expanding trade relations between Continental Europe and the Far East have reached such dimensions that a canal in Palestine would fill an urgent need and reap untold commercial benefits for Palestine.

As planned by F. A. Maier of Holland, its ardent supporter, the canal would be divided into two sections, one of which would extend from Haifa on the Mediterranean to Akabah, on the Lake of Tiberias, or Sea of Galilee. Then there would be an intervening part to be formed by a proposed Jordan lake to extend from the Lake of Tiberias toward the Dead Sea. This would be filled with Mediterranean sea water. Beyond the Dead Sea the canal would begin again at Akabah at the foot of the sea and extend to Akabah at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, giving access to the Red Sea.

While the building of such a canal would necessitate the submergence of a considerable tract of fertile land as well as a few towns and villages (along the Jordan), its champions say the advantages would far outweigh the losses.  
It is claimed that the proposed Jordan lake would increase the humidity of all Palestine, thus improving

any person who held himself up as a teacher was accepted without question. Teaching as a profession is rapidly becoming more popular, Mr. Shaw says. Sixty-two per cent of the teachers in South Dakota this year hold first-grade or higher grade certificates. In 1918 the records show only 40 per cent of the teachers in the state held a first-grade or higher certificate. "The reason for this increase," Mr. Shaw said, "is that the average girl teacher realizes that while other lines of business are dispensing with help, the schools must continue to run despite conditions and that the higher her certificate the better are her opportunities to secure a position."

## QUEBEC'S LIQUOR LAW IS ARRAIGNED

Abuse of Present System Shown by Large Increase of Sales, Delegation Tells Premier

MONTREAL (Special)—Fundamental changes in the Quebec Liquor Law were asked by a delegation representing the Anti-Liquor League of the Province of Quebec, which waited upon Premier Taschereau in Montreal.

The league members were absolutely opposed to the traffic in alcoholic liquors and asked for its total suppression, the delegation said. Further, they were totally opposed to the Quebec Liquor Law as at present administered because of the arbitrary powers vested in the commission; because the right of citizens to oppose the establishment of licensed places had been taken away; because any number of permits could be granted; because the strength of alcoholic beverages was increased, because it was made a channel for raising revenue for the public services of the Province, and because the government's report on the revenue received from the traffic showed that the consumption of all kinds of intoxicating drinks had increased rather than decreased under the system.

The abuse of giving licenses or permits for the sale of alcoholic beverages was denounced as one of the fundamental abuses of the liquor traffic, involving the maintenance of an army of men whose sole object was to make money out of men's appetite for strong drink.  
Upon Premier Taschereau raising the question as to the advisability of providing for the taking of a plebiscite or local option vote in localities where permits might be asked for, the delegation expressed themselves as approving of this method of dealing with the matter.

Other requests submitted to the Premier were that there should be no extension of the hours of sale; but, on the other hand, that the greatest restriction possible be decreed and enforced; and that the delivery of alcoholic beverages by the commission through the postal service on "mail order" should be discontinued.

The delegation left the Premier with some suggestions that certain amendments will be submitted to the Legislature this session. Further, Mr. Taschereau gave his promise that the Quebec Liquor Commission will act upon any reliable information as to violations of the law. This assurance was given in consequence of complaints which the delegation made as to the inaction of the commission in certain cases.

**Milton Town Officers Renominated**  
At the citizens' caucus held Tuesday in Milton Town Hall, all the present officers of Milton were renominated for another year. They are James F. Mitchell, Maurice A. Duffy and Jacob A. Turner, selectmen; G. Frank Kemp, town clerk, and J. Porter Holmes, town treasurer.

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## TZECHS HARBOR NO FEELING AGAINST GERMAN MINORITY



Dr. Thomas G. Masaryk  
President of Tzecho-Slovakia, upon whom largely devolves the task of consolidating the new republic

Practically Everywhere Germans Are Well Treated and as Soon as Leaders Recognize Republic Is Definite Fact It Will Be Easier to Work With Them

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia (Special)—A former professor with a long drooping moustache and an air that is almost humble sits in one of the 700 apartments of the Hradshin, the great castle of Prague; and all around him on the walls of this magnificent room hang the pictures of Austrian emperors and archduchesses. For the most part these ladies wear an arrogant expression, but somehow in the presence of this man you feel even sorry for them.

Vanity of vanities! If Thomas Masaryk has an air of humility it is the humility of wisdom, and his eyes that dance behind the glasses show you that he is not only a dreamer but a man of action. This he proved in the war, when in 1917 he appeared in Russia and succeeded in organizing the famous Tzecho-Slovak legions, who set an example which the army of Kerensky failed utterly to follow. In London during the war Dr. Masaryk delivered notable lectures at King's College, in America he flung himself into propaganda for the nation that was to be reborn, and in Paris he became President of the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, which the allied powers recognized as the government of the new country.

**Of Determined Purpose**  
Verily there is no man more than Dr. Masaryk who deserves the title "Father of His Country." Unknown to most of the western world, he had for years been fighting the battle of the Tzechs and the Slovaks, those two Slav sister-peoples whom the Hapsburgs held in rigorous subjection. Directness and honesty were always his watchwords, so that he infuriated a great many people who thought they were the best of Tzech patriots, as, for instance, when he demanded that the question of the genuineness of certain supposedly old manuscripts should be decided. But he was undeterred.

It would take too long to mention a considerable portion of Dr. Masaryk's activities, whether as a teacher or as a member of Parliament. If he was too often misunderstood by his own people he was almost perpetually an object of execration to the Austrian Government, and never more so than when he exposed to Europe the disorders of Bosnia, and when, in the notorious lawsuits against the southern Slavs, he proved that the government case depended upon impudent forgeries.

Now, however, this intrepid patriot has his reward, for he is beloved by all his people. Everything seems to

be called after him, from railway depots and steamboats down to sauces and haberdashery. When he travels through the country his secretary is accustomed to receiving requests from villages at which the train was not intended to stop. "If you will not arrange to have it stopped for at least two minutes," as they write, "then some of us will go and lie down on the line."

**Consolidation to Be Effected**  
The President of Tzecho-Slovakia has lately been obliged to live on the Italian island of Capri. But now he is back in harness and very well aware, as he recently told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that much remains to be done by way of consolidating the country.

Perhaps the most important problem before the Tzechs is that which deals with the large German minority. No less than 3,000,000 Germans, often in a compact mass, inhabit the north and west of the Republic. Under the old Austrian Government they enjoyed, of course, a privileged position and they seem unable to reconcile themselves to the fact that they must henceforward live on equal terms with the Tzechs and Slovaks.

The President points out that the Germans in his country are, so to speak, more German than those of Germany, since they were accustomed for years to exploit their Slav fellow-subjects. Nevertheless the Tzechs nourish no feelings of revenge, even after the four years of war, during which they were treated with great severity. Anyone passing through the streets of Prague, where about 5 per cent of the population is German, could on October 28, 1918—the day of Austria's collapse—have heard the proletariat saying, over and over again: "Let us do the Germans no violence." And as a matter of fact, this resolution was steadfastly adhered to.

**Germans' Attitude**  
"I invited the leaders of the German people, their deputies, to come and see me," said the President to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and I am sorry to say that they refused to come." This attitude has since that time been heartily approved by the chief German newspaper, the Reichsberger Zeitung, Reichenberg being the metropolis of the German population. On some other subjects, however, this paper is said to have taken up an extremist attitude; in fact the more one talks to the people of the German districts

the more is one convinced that there would be precious little dissatisfaction if it were not for the press and the professional politicians.  
Practically everywhere it is acknowledged that the Tzechs are now treating their German minority much better than they were themselves treated by the erstwhile German-favoring Austrian Government. "We have no wish to dominate," said Dr. Masaryk, "and as soon as the German leaders recognize that the republic is a definite fact, so much the easier it will be to work with them."

**To Win Dissenters Over**

At present many of the Germans like to deny the existence of the Tzecho-Slovak state, even when they hold in the state's service high positions with corresponding salaries. Some Tzech politicians have been in favor of colonizing the German territory with their own compatriots, but this appears to Dr. Masaryk to be impossible. "That is what the Magyars tried to do," he said, "in the Bukovina, but the settlers refused to stay." He prefers to make that part of the country loyal by winning over the Germans who are the descendants of people who migrated into the ancient historic country of the Tzechs.

And if other Tzech statesmen, now and later on, follow the example of their great leader, one can hardly imagine that this, their most pressing internal problem, will not be satisfactorily solved. While these matters are in course of settlement, the whole country can congratulate itself that Dr. Masaryk is at the helm. The other day at Bratislava a prominent German addressed him at some length and with considerable skill. This speech had not been included in the official program, but the President there and then replied, taking every point and appearing to fill his audience, German and Tzech, with astonishment. He is in effect little short of a king who is his own Prime Minister.

## CANADIAN TEXTILE EXHIBIT IS OPENED

TORONTO, Feb. 13 (Special)—Canadian textile manufacturers, whose goods represent an annual turnover of \$25,000,000 or more a year, have opened an exhibit at the King Edward Hotel, which will be continued throughout this week. All the important producing firms are represented, and buyers are arriving from all parts of the Dominion. This exhibit constitutes a new venture in this country.

The exhibition is held under the auspices of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, Canadian Woolen Manufacturers Association, Canadian Association of Garment Manufacturers, Association of Clothing Manufacturers of Toronto and Clothing Manufacturers Association of Montreal. In cooperation with these organizations the Retail Merchants Association is holding a series of conventions during the week. Directors of the exhibition expect the registration of wholesalers, buyers and retailers to number 4000. The fair will culminate in a banquet, at which the retailers will be the guests of the manufacturers.

## SEPARATE SCHOOLS OPPOSED IN ONTARIO

LISTOWEL, Ont. (Special)—County Orange lodge in Ontario are taking a firm stand on the separate school question, brought to a crisis by the withdrawal of Roman Catholic representatives from the boards of education and the demand for separate high schools.

Alarmed by the avowed purpose of the hierarchy to obtain this latter privilege by provincial legislation or through the courts, Orangemen all over the Province have taken a united attitude in the matter. Brant County, Middlesex, and Perth have all, within a few days, passed strong resolutions demanding that there should be no further legislation to give greater aid to the separate schools or further special privileges to religious sects. The Orange order in the case of each county where annual meetings were held reported a big gain in membership and interest.

## TOTAL EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE ASKED

California Legislature Takes This Stand in View of the Large Number of Orientals Soon to Become American Citizens

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3 (Special)

Figures collected by the State Board of Control and the Japanese Exclusion League show that more than 25,000 Japanese men and women, born in the United States, will come of voting age, and thus automatically become American citizens, by the end of the next eight years. About 800 of them will come of voting age next year, and the numbers show an increase yearly. Added to this number it is stated that 26,000 Japanese will come into the American franchise in the Hawaiian Islands within the next eight years. Thus 50,000 voters, with Asiatic parentage, ideas, ideals, motives and methods of government, every one of whom is subject to instant recall for military duty in Japan, are soon to become American voters.

The significance of this is seen in the fact that the Japanese Government, while urging all Japanese in foreign countries to take on the citizenship of the country in which they are living, strongly insists that they never lose their Japanese citizenship, and that their first duty is to the Mikado and the Tokyo Government.

In view of this situation and in an effort to prevent the participation in the making of our laws and the electing of our officials of 50,000 Asiatic voters, who, according to their own government's statement, "can assimilate any race, but cannot be assimilated," the Japanese Exclusion League, by resolution to the state Legislature, and both houses of the California State Legislature, by resolution directed to the federal government, have asked for the following three remedial measures:

1. A policy of absolute exclusion of the Japanese, either under treaty or by an act of Congress, as in the case of China, and as rigid in its terms and enforcement as the exclusion law affecting the Chinese.  
2. Formal adoption of the clearly defined fundamental that Japanese and other unassimilable Asiatics never shall be admitted to citizenship by naturalization.

3. Amendment to the federal Constitution, providing that no child born in the United States of foreign parents shall be considered an American citizen, unless both parents are themselves eligible to citizenship.  
Fully to appreciate this situation it is necessary to understand just how, and through what channels, the Japanese Government controls and directs the approximately 115,000 Japanese colonists in the United States.

At the head of the Mikado's representatives in America stands the embassy at Washington. Indirectly under the control of this embassy, though not of the diplomatic corps, are the consuls-general and the consulates of Japan in the various states. It is here that the real control, government and direction of the Japanese in America begins, for the consuls-general and the consuls are in direct communication with the chief of the consular offices in Tokyo.

Next below the consulates-general and the consulates stands the Japanese Association of America, with headquarters in New York and San Francisco, the real head being in San Francisco, though the main offices nominally are in New York. This is the national association, composed of all the state associations, of which there is one in every state in which there are enough Japanese residents to form two or more local associations.

A local Japanese association is formed in any county, town, city or settlement where there are as many as five Japanese families or 10 single Japanese, resident. Every Japanese, man, woman and child, is registered in the local association within whose jurisdiction he resides, and has a certificate to that effect.

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PICTURED: Angora Braid with Corded Silk and Fancy Silk Braids with Little Tassels

which only half suggest the beauty that is accomplished at such a low price. Here is only a tiny brief of the color that fills the millinery spaces: copenhagen and tangerine, navy and henna, white and green, black and white, russet brown and sand, pumpkin and gray, copenhagen and navy, gray and canna, and many plain colors not in combination.

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1945

**Canadian Jewelers Meet**  
TORONTO, Feb. 13 (Special)—The Canadian National Jewelers Association is holding its third annual convention in Quebec this week. One of the chief items of business will be the drafting of a new constitution to be approved, in view of the fact that the association has made application to Ottawa for incorporation. About 500 delegates from all parts of the Dominion are in attendance.

It was interjected that miners at Newcastle were getting £28 a week, and the Premier replied that they were receiving a wage which was economically unsound. That was his argument: The price of coal was keeping up the best of production in many ways. He did not suppose that some workers in Australia would ever realise that the courts would very shortly realize that the way of dealing with the living wage was to do it automatically, according to the increase and decrease, in the price of commodities. Industries had found themselves in trouble in Australia because of falling markets, and

**Polish Representative to League**  
WARSAW, Poland (Special)—At the last moment the Polish Government has decided not to recall Prof. S. Askenazy as its representative to the League of Nations. This has been done at the expense of the Premier, Professor Jozef Pilsudski, who has been the subject of a violent protest against the activity of the Chauvinist elements in demanding Professor Askenazy's recall. It is believed that Mr. Mikulinski, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been prevailed upon to yield to excessive pressure on the part of the Chauvinist elements in Poland. The action of the Premier and the Polish Government as a whole in relation to the Askenazy case has been cleared in the air, in regard to the matter,

### The Platform

Economical and industrial matters are dealt with in 10 planks as follows:

1. A tariff to protect and encourage industries essential to national self-reliance.
2. Encouragement of private enterprise in production.
3. Encouragement of land settlement in cooperation with immigration.
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"Let us supply your flower needs"

# Rustic Simplicity Marks Early South African Architecture

THE first building in South Africa was a fort erected by van Riebeeck at the Cape of Good Hope. It served not only as a protection against the Hottentots, but was the home of the Governor, his family, and staff. When ships began to find their way more frequently to Table Bay, it became necessary to transplant the fort nearer the water's edge, as a means of possible defense. Thence dated what is now the oldest standing piece of architecture in Cape Town, the Kasteel, the former fort having been torn down.

A national architecture developed in the time of the Van der Stels, when an era of great economical prosperity set in. The Dutch East India Company found it desirable, in order to meet the increased need for buildings, to appoint a special architect, and for this purpose a Frenchman was chosen, Francois Thibault. Besides that the company engaged three German master craftsmen, Anton Anreith, Martin Melk, and Herman Schutte, who were responsible for many of the most beautiful gables and base reliefs.

## Groot Constantia the Best

Groot Constantia, in the Cape Peninsula, may be considered as the best example of early South African architecture. It was originally built by the order of Simon van der Stel, but was later remodelled by Thibault, and gables added by Anton Anreith. Although Thibault naturally introduced a certain French influence, yet the geographical necessities of the colony brought about an entirely individual architecture. The long distance from Holland made it impracticable to import large quantities of bricks or tiles. The result was that the chief building materials had to be produced at the Cape, and as the bricks so made were of a very poor quality, it was found desirable to cover the walls with plaster. These were painted white, and nothing could be more beautiful than the delicate shadow tracery of branches and foliage on the snow-white background. The problem of the roof was solved by taking thatch, which in time became well-known, with hints of green from the moss which gathered there during the wet winter months.

Simplicity is the keynote of all early South African architecture. One must remember that after the first years of pioneer life the settlers were anxious to have homesteads which should meet their needs rather than be mere show places. This very simplicity gave character and beauty to their houses. For ornament they were entirely dependent on the gables. Those showing French influence were severe and classical, but a more ornate style is seen in the German baroque gables of Anton Anreith, Martin Melk, and Herman Schutte.

## Pergolas from Java

Another influence was brought from Java, in the shape of pergolas, which graced the back and sides of many houses. These formed an exceedingly beautiful addition to the homestead, as they afforded opportunity for trailing vines or flowering creepers to grow over them.

The front of the house was never covered in any way, the steep being left unadorned and simple. Sometimes wood carving surrounded the doors, and this was done by ship's carpenters of the Dutch East India Company. These carpenters were masters of their craft, and fine specimens of their talent may be found on many of the old houses. The doors were often of oak, brought from East India, and they consisted of a "bodeur" and "onderdeur" (upper and lower door). The reason for this was strictly utilitarian, as when the lower door was closed, it kept out the calves pigs and chickens, while the upper door could be opened for ventilation.

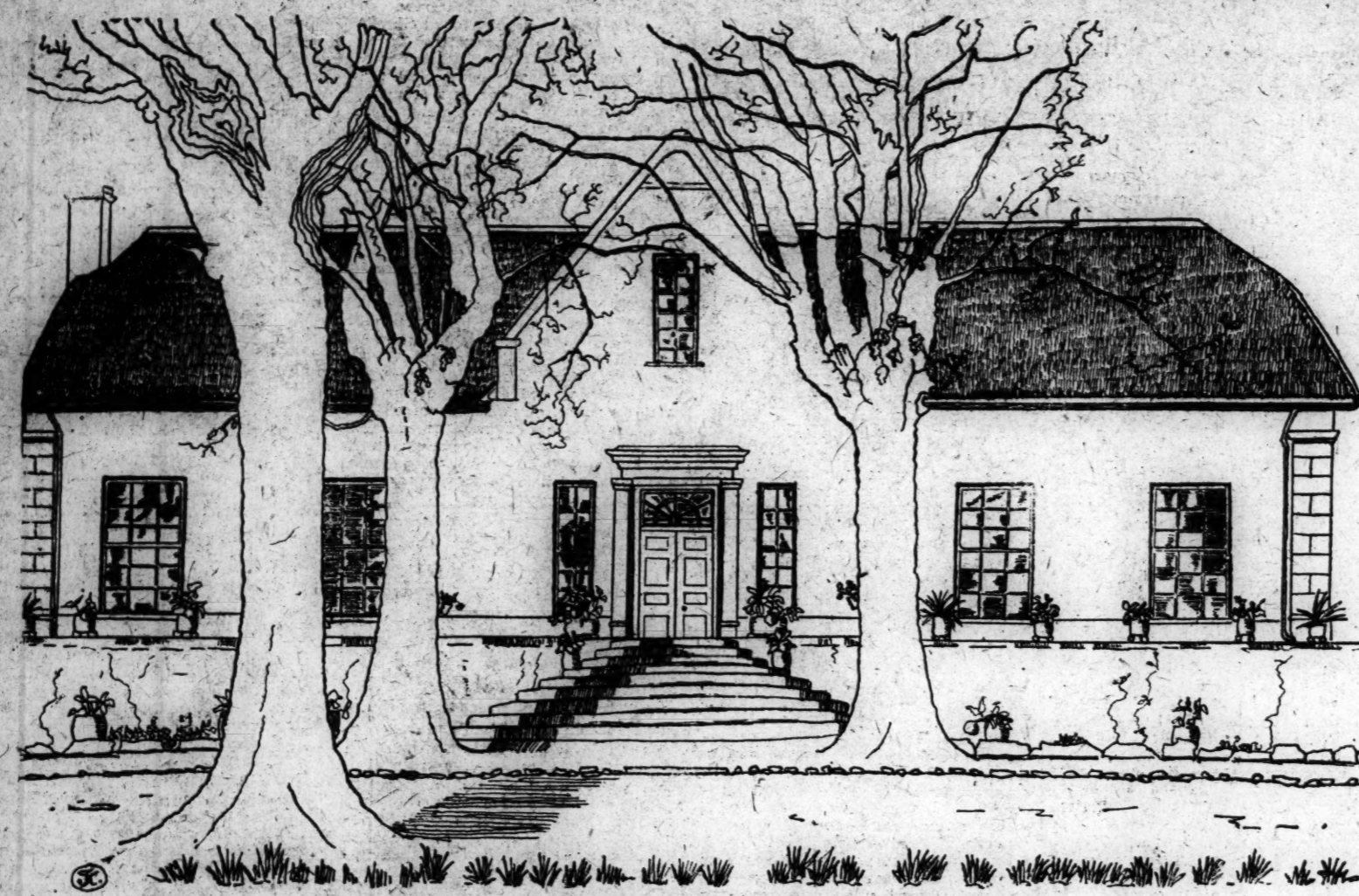
## Stories in Bas-Relief

Some of the homesteads show bas-reliefs with emblematic meanings. For instance at Ida's Vellei, near Stellenbosch, one sees a cow, which denotes that one of its former owners belonged to a royal family. There is also a pelican, which stands for self-sacrifice. At "Morgenster" near Hottentots Holland, a large star is under the German baroque gable. At Hottentots Holland we also have "Vergelegen," the former residence of Governor Adrian Willem van der Stel. About this property there arose a controversy which resulted in his dismissal from the company's service. Henning Huisling, who himself owned a palatial mansion in Cape Colony, "Meerlust," claimed that Van der Stel spent the company's money on unnecessary luxury and splendor at Vergelegen. At present one is not able to judge of the issue correctly, for the original Vergelegen no longer stands, a new building having been added to the old walls and outhouses. But one thing is certain, and that is that Adrian van der Stel encouraged the colonists to build, giving them every assistance, to the extent of presenting them with homes, as in the case of Ida's Vellei, which was built especially for a certain Juffrouw Ida van der Merwe.

Then we have the records of another old farmhouse near Stellenbosch, "Rustenburg," under Simonsburg. On the original deed of transfer it is stated under the seal of A. W. van der Stel, that the farm of Rustenburg was given to a certain Pieter Roberts, on the understanding that he should supply the Dutch East India Company regularly with vegetables. Rustenburg has a rather unusual gable, being simply a triangle, and very severe. Leading up to the steep are the typical rounded steps made of quarter bricks. At the back of the house is a pergola, showing East Indian influence.

## The Arch With a Bell

Many of the homesteads have a picturesque feature in the shape of a "klokkering," or arch with a bell. This stood in the yard, and was for the purpose of calling the slaves to work. At Rustenburg, which is now a Government Agricultural College, one place of landscape architecture



Rustenburg near Stellenbosch, a farmhouse with an unusual gable

is seen in the treatment of the water-suit. A low white wall runs along each side of it, curving into graceful shapes reminiscent of the gables on the houses.

Studying the early architecture of South Africa, it becomes evident that

it was adapted to a nation of farmers. The white gables peep out between spreading oaks, smiling orchards and verdant fields, while all around one sees a profusion of those glorious wild flowers for which the Cape is justly famous.

government; it remains to be seen whether the peace will be preserved as well or as cheaply as it was by the Royal Irish Constabulary.

## The Motion Pictures

The most important figure in the American film world at present is not a star or a director, but Will H. Hays, the petting Postmaster-General, who is to become some sort of motion picture overlord. Speculation and rumor have run riot, but as yet no authoritative statement has been issued concerning Mr. Hays' prospective work. However, one may be sure that this able organizer would not have allied himself with this newest of our great industries were he not confident that he would have the fullest opportunity for the use of his undoubted talents. His selection is an acknowledgment on the part of his employers of the moral obligation producers of motion pictures owe the public.

It is no secret that Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford would like to appear as co-stars in a motion picture. The hitch is in their inability to find a story which will have the proper entertainment value and give the two players equal prominence.

A photoplay directed by Ernst Lubitsch arouses interest in the United States even before its release because of this director's success with such pictures as "Passion" and "Deception." Scheduled for immediate release from his studio is "Pharaoh," a story of early Egypt with Emil Jannings, Paul Wegener and Dagny Servaes in the cast.

Another actress has essayed Ibsen's North in motion pictures. Miss Elsie Ferguson had her try at "A Doll's House" in 1918, and now comes Mme. Alla Nazimova. The great Norwegian did not write with his eye on "movie" profits, and his dramas are not cast in a form which makes for easy subliminal transcription. However, much that one gathers of the past in the play's exposition can be done fittingly before the camera, and the high lights of the play itself can be recorded where they present themselves in visible clashes of interest.

Not all the great or notorious men of history are to be presented to Americans on the screen by European companies. "Nero," heralded as a super-picture, has just been finished

## Irish Constabulary Will Probably Disappear

With the establishment of the Northern Parliament in Ulster and the Irish Free State in the remaining parts of Ireland, that admirable force known as the Royal Irish Constabulary will eventually disappear, and that soon. It was arranged in the Government of Ireland Act that the transfer of the R. I. C. from the Imperial Government to the governing authorities in Ireland should take place within three years of the passing of the act, but in this, as in so much relating to Ireland, the whole of the facts were not taken into account.

So it comes about that in loyal Ulster the Royal Irish Constabulary have unanimously to serve under the Northern Parliament; and if such things can happen in the case of a province still closely bound by the Imperial ties to the adjacent island of Great Britain, one cannot expect anything less than complete separation between the Royal Irish Constabulary as such, and the Irish Free State.

The force is the growth of generations. When the Gordon riots had taught the lesson that soldiers are ill-suited to the task of putting down civil tumult, and that their use entails an unnecessary amount of bloodshed, nothing was done for London, where the riots occurred, but Ireland was provided with a paid and well-organized constabulary. It was the

first occasion on which the word "police" was officially made use of in the British Isles.

Sir Robert Peel, as chief secretary, took a hand in its development later; the members were known as "peelers" and the name was so obnoxious to the Irish peasantry that the service became one of great danger and it was difficult to induce men of good habits to join it. In 1836 the force was consolidated and placed under central control. From being known as the "Constabulary of Ireland," it showed conspicuous bravery and rendered such loyal service during the Fenian insurrection of 1867 that Queen Victoria ordered it to be known as "Royal Irish Constabulary." During subsequent agrarian and political agitations the Royal Irish Constabulary have invariably proved themselves most effective in the discharge of their difficult and trying duties, and it was largely owing to their efficiency and organization that the Easter rebellion of 1916 was kept within bounds and speedily suppressed throughout the country.

Dublin has its own metropolitan police, acting in the capital city and in a few adjacent areas. The Royal Irish Constabulary has controlled the rest of Ireland, by means of an inspector-general, 36 county and town inspectors, and an approximate strength of 10,000 men, and at an annual charge of about £2,500,000. Mr. Bonar Law said recently that the Irish Free State was not likely to be an "anti-waste"

## ART

### The Chicago Society of Etchers

CHICAGO, (Special).—In the dozen years of its existence, the Chicago Society of Etchers has found international affiliations, and catalogues 283 prints by 120 men and women painters-etchers, whose work passed a jury of collectors and exacting connoisseurs at its 1922 exhibition at the Art Institute. Its officers, President Otto J. Schneider, Vice-President Thomas E. Tallmadge and Secretary Bertha E. Jacques, are successful etchers, and the jury for the current show was: Sears Gallagher of Boston, Ernest D. Roth of New York, Otto J. Schneider, Lee Sturges and Elizabeth Telling of Chicago. One of the rules of the society is to maintain the traditions of pure etching. Interesting subject material is a matter regarded, but the eloquent line, the elimination of the non-essential and the fitness of artistic printing, are of importance. The vital quality that lives in a well-conceived and well-executed etching animates nearly everyone of this selection.

Frank W. Benson, Troy Kinney, John Taylor Arms, Celestine Celestino, May Gearhart, William Auerbach, Levy, Bertha Jacques, H. M. Luquens, Ralph Fletcher Seymour, J. W. Winkler, Odas Dodge and their company give zest to the exposition of little pictures framed and hung in the print room of the Art Institute. The Logan prizes of 1922 were voted to the prints of Cleo Diamantes, Sears Gallagher, Robert F. Logan and J. W. Winkler. In the opening hour Jan. 26, prints valued at \$200 were sold, and the Art Institute print room purchased the etchings of Eugene Higgins, Allen E. Lewis, Bertha E. Jacques, Margaret A. Manuel, Roi Partridge, Ernest D. Roth and Eileen Soper. The exhibitors hail from Europe, the British Isles and Australia, as well as the United States, from Boston to San Francisco.

Gainsborough's "Portrait of Count Rumford," bequeathed to Harvard University by Edmund Cogswell Converse, has been hung in the gallery of the Fogg Museum. Benjamin Thompson, Count Rumford, was born in Woburn, Mass. He was knighted by George III for services to England, and was a foremost statesman and philanthropist of his day. The portrait is presumably a late Gainsborough and representative of his finest work.

## MUSIC

### André Chenier in New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 12 (Special).—Umberto Giordano's four-act opera, "André Chenier," was replaced in the repertory of the Metropolitan Opera Company on Saturday afternoon. The composer first came into public notice as one of the defeated candidates for the prize which Mascagni carried away in 1889 with "Cavalleria Rusticana." Although defeated, his offering, a two-act opera entitled "Marianne," attracted such favorable attention that he received an order for a three-act opera, "Mala Vita," which was produced at the Argentina Theater in Rome, February, 1892. It made very little impression. Another effort, a two-act opera, produced in Rome in 1894, was unsuccessful and then he wrote "André Chenier," which gave the composer a triumphant success.

It was first produced here by Colonel Mapleson, then Mr. Hammerstein tried it at the Manhattan Opera House, after which the Boston Opera Company brought it here. Last fall Mr. Gatti brought it out for hearing through the medium of the same excellent cast which sang it again on Saturday—Miss Musio sang the rôle of Marianne and sang it with fire and understanding, though not always with pure tone. It is something of a trick to sing dramatically and still sing caressing tones for those who want a little beauty in their music. One feels that Miss Musio cannot be an ultra-modernist; therefore she is too much

## THE SOUTHERN HEAVENS FOR MARCH EVENINGS

By EDWARD SKINNER KING.

A recent bulletin issued by Dr. Harold Shapley, director of the Harvard College Observatory, contains an interesting note on the velocity of light. The first attempt to measure the velocity of light was made by Galileo. Two observers, provided with lanterns, were stationed at night about a mile apart. As soon as one shaded his light, the other immediately uncovered his own lantern. If light were to take time, say 10 seconds, to go from A to B, then B would continue to see A's light for 10 seconds after it had been covered. Likewise, 10 seconds more would elapse before A would see the light of B's lantern. Thus, the delay between A's covering his own light and seeing the signal from B's light would be 20 seconds, and this would measure the round trip from A to B and back again. The idea of the method was correct, but the velocity of light is too great to be detected by such crude appliances. With modern refinements the velocity is known to be 186,000 miles a second.

An interesting question has been whether the color of light affects its velocity. Does light of one color travel faster or slower than another? Dr. Shapley has brought forward new and convincing evidence that blue light travels with the same speed as yellow light. From a detailed study of the brightness of variable stars in the star cluster known as Messier 5, made in blue and also in yellow light, he finds the determinable points in the changes in the intensity of the light to be practically coincident in both colors. Strictly speaking, the figures would indicate a delay of about 35 seconds for the blue light, but with a probable uncertainty of about twice that amount. Inasmuch as light requires 40,000 years to come to our earth, this cluster of stars, the difference of 35 seconds is entirely negligible, being less than one part in ten billions.

### After 40,000 Years

A good illustration may be found in the relative velocities of light and sound waves. We see the flash of a gun fired in the distance. A few seconds later, about one second for every 1,100 feet of distance, we hear the boom. The difference in time between the flash and the report shows the difference in speed of the two systems of waves. So when a change in the light of a star in the cluster Messier 5 occurs, light of all wave lengths fly to tell the story. After a flight of 40,000 years they come to our earth like Marathon runners, with the result that the blue and the yellow contestants come in abreast.

André, the tenor, has one of the most slowly grateful roles of the Italian repertory. There are love ballads to be sung, patriotic declamations filled out melodiously and duets that call for ringing and long sustained high notes, and Mr. Gigli roused genuine enthusiasm by his singing of every phrase in the score. It seemed as if on Saturday he wrote his signature on a promise of coming glories. Never has his voice been so filled with silvery loveliness; never has it possessed so much body, such depth of feeling. He seemed to enjoy every tone he sang, and enjoy giving it to the audience. The listeners, in turn, by recall after recall, told Mr. Gigli how much he thrilled them.

For the sake of hearing Mr. Gigli's splendid singing it is to be hoped that the opera will be given often at the Metropolitan, but there are points sufficient in its own favor to warrant its representation. There are many minor rôles, each with an interesting part (and all well sung and acted by Kathleen Howard, Ellen Dalossy and Megsrs. Laurenti, Didur and Bada and others) the coming of the period of the French Revolution lends a piquant variety, and the music is in the true Italian style, melodious and satisfactorily orchestrated.

thunderclap. Unfortunately, the uniformity in speed for the different colors prohibit such a method for the stars, and we must be content with other processes of determining their distances.

### Phases of the Moon

The phases of the moon, given in Greenwich time, are as follows: First quarter on March 6 at 7:22 p. m., full moon on March 13 at 11:14 a. m., last quarter on March 20 at 10:43 a. m., and new moon on March 28 at 1:03 p. m. The moon will be nearest to the earth on March 12; farthest from the earth on March 25. During the month it will pass the planets in the following order: Neptune on March 11, Saturn on March 14, Jupiter on March 15, Mars on March 19, Uranus and Mercury on March 26, and Venus on March 29.

Leo is now directly north at our time of observation. The Twins are low in the northwest, while Orion due west is on the point of setting. Above Orion we see the two dogs, both Major and Minor. Following them along the bright path of the Milky Way toward the southeast, we meet with Puppis, Vela, Carina, Crux, Centaurus, Lupus and Scorpio. These form a most brilliant and remarkable train of constellations. Toward the southwest the night stars, Achernar and Canopus, attract our gaze. The latter is excelled among the stars only by Sirius. High in the sky and approaching the zenith is the irregular outline of the sea serpent Hydra. The dull-red star Alphard marks the Serpent's heart. Low in the north is the Great Bear and the Hunting Dogs. The ornament of the eastern sky is Vega. The planets, Saturn and Jupiter, not far from Spica, give the configuration unusual brilliancy. Libra, between Virgo and Scorpio, is well marked. Arcturus in the northeast is ushering in Boötes. Fourteen first magnitude stars are visible at the hours given in the caption of the accompanying map.

### The Position of the Planets

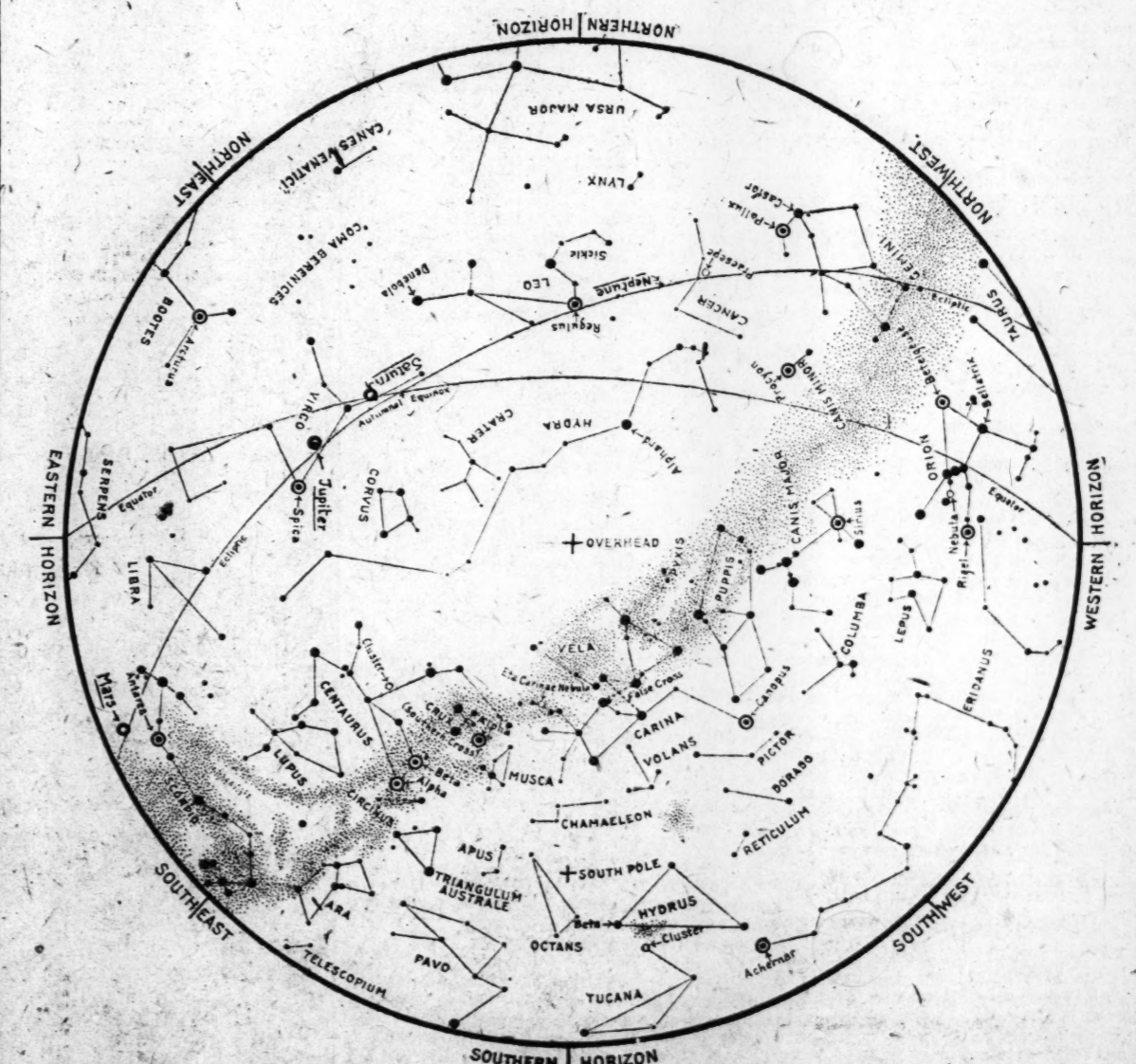
The planets above the horizon at our time of observation are Neptune, Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars. The first cannot be seen without a telescope; and the last is just rising. Mercury may be seen as a morning star about March 12. Venus is now an evening star. It is coming into better position for observation. Uranus always difficult to see is quite near the sun at present.

The sun enters the sign of Aries on March 21 at 10:29 a. m. Greenwich time. For the following six months it will be in the northern hemisphere of the sky.

An eclipse of the sun occurs on March 28. It is an annular one, the moon failing to cover completely the disk of the sun, leaving an annulus or ring of sunlight all around the edge. Beginning in Peru, the path of the annulus crosses Brazil, the Atlantic, the desert of Sahara, Egypt, and terminates in Arabia near the Persian Gulf. Not being total this eclipse is of little astronomical importance.

### A Poet's Idea of Fame

Edwin Arlington Robinson explained his idea of fame to the writer the other day. He was on the train going up to Pelham, New York, when a young man entered the car with a huge hound on a leash. "What's that?" The Hound of the Baskervilles?" exclaimed an occupant of the car. "You bet it is the hound of the Baskervilles," replied the young man. In narrating the tale, Mr. Robinson stated that there probably is not a newboy in all New York who is not intimately familiar with Sherlock Holmes. Indeed, there is probably no figure on literature who has swept over the world as the book-nosed English detective has. Which reminds us that some new Holmes stories are appearing in the International Magazine.



The March evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on March 8 at 11 p. m., March 23 at 10 p. m., April 7 at 9 p. m., and April 22 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The name of planets are underscored on the map.

JITNEY SITUATION  
DISTURBS TRAFFIC

Providence Authorities Find Serious Problem in Number of Vehicles Using Downtown Streets

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—Jitney automobile operators, pending a decision affecting their rights of access to centrally located street sections in this city, have agreed through their associations to enforce regulations of their own to the relief of traffic congestion while the validity of new legislation is under attack. These cars, defined by law as motor buses, were legislated out of the business center by ordinances claimed to be intended to remedy traffic conditions. The law is stayed by an injunction. Meanwhile the city has arranged to expedite matters by taking the case into the Supreme Court.

Walter A. Presbrey, chairman of the Police Commission, which is endowed with the power of enforcing the new ordinance, testified in the injunction proceedings that the only purpose in restricting the jitneys was to relieve the situation in downtown streets. His commission recommended the ordinance. Mr. Presbrey pointed out that fully 400 motor cars were eliminated from the volume at congested points. In one hour, it was estimated, approximately 150 cars contributed to choke main arteries of travel, and the benefit of the ordinance, in the week it was in operation, was manifest.

Now, Mr. Presbrey goes even farther to say that his opinion on the same of traffic conditions could be attained by the elimination of electric cars, all of which are on surface lines, from the center of the city. A study in the rerouting of cars has begun with this end in view. Already it has been shown that time may be saved in operating electric cars with the result that more frequent trips can be provided by routing cars to avoid points where traffic blockades are commonest.

In the meantime the jitney men are meeting antagonistic sentiment by fixing terminals at out of the way points and keeping their cars out of traffic channels as much as possible. Mr. Presbrey said the voluntary cooperation of the motor bus drivers is effecting comparatively satisfactory results.

LEGISLATORS OPPOSE  
TRIP TO IRELAND

Reports against admitting petitions for the appointment of special legislative committees to draft a standard charter for cities and to make a trip to the Irish Free State were made by the Joint Committee on Rules in the State House of Representatives yesterday. No legislation was declared necessary in the report of the committee on a petition for an annual inspection of all state institutions by a committee of the Legislature. Leave to withdraw was given a petition for legislative investigation of the operation of the workmen's compensation law.

In the Senate the Committee on Banks and Banking rendered a favorable report on the bill of Bank Commissioner Allen that a savings bank may receive money for transmission to foreign countries. This business would be done under the regulation of the commissioner. The capital of Massachusetts will remain in Boston unless further action is taken on the petition of Representative Stephen H. Mealey to move it to Worcester, reported leave to withdraw by the Committee on State Administration.

Similar in form to a bill vetoed by the Governor last fall, a measure allowing retail ice dealers to provide tickets for the sale of ice, progressed unhampered until it met opposition in the Senate yesterday. The bill was originally objected to on the ground that it imposed a burden on people not in a position to invest the money in the tickets. Senator Emery offered an order asking for an opinion of the Attorney-General on the bill and it was referred to the Committee on Rules.

GIFT PRACTICE OF  
POLICE CRITICIZED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—A revision of police regulations to effect a curbing of the custom of giving presents to retiring policemen by their associates is under consideration by the Board of Police Commissioners. In recent retirements and transfers, it has been brought out, members of the department were practically "assessed" for sums to make gifts to superiors, either retiring or transferred to neighboring precincts. Precedent is blamed for this practice.

The difficulty in dealing with the situation, Chairman Walter A. Presbrey declared, was in finding out where in the giving "sentiment leaves off and pressure begins." He said there was no doubt that the custom of "taking up collections" forced men to give who could not give and who did not want to give. There was no doubt, he admitted, that a police superior who performs his duty conscientiously will not occasion voluntary giving from many of the men of his command, and that many of the "purses of gold" are actually forced out of the subordinates through fear.

CUT IN WAGE OF CITY  
LABORERS IS PROPOSED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 14 (Special)—Amicable adjustment of wages for city laborers is promised in coming conferences between representatives of the men and heads of the departments of city government. The laborers were raised during the world war to a rate of \$2.50 per hour. A year ago this was cut to 40 cents by agreement between the employees and the city officials. Now it is proposed to cut the per hour rate 5 cents more. With a reduction to 35 cents an hour city labor will be better paid than other labor in this com-

munity, where the prevailing rate at present is 30 cents or less.

Firemen and policemen, whose pay was raised in all grades during the war, are not to be subjected to reductions immediately at any rate. Heads of these two departments say the present rate of pay is attracting more capable men, which is more to be desired than the economy resulting from pay cuts would offset.

## Political Small Talk

By RUSH JONES

REPUBLICANS of Massachusetts who are ready to take promises in political ventures were well supplied at the dinner at the Brunswick last night given by the Republican State Committee to the members of the Legislature who are good and faithful members of the Grand Old Party. The Bay State elephant was rampant and apparently full of confidence. The imposing battery of speakers and state officeholders delivered verbal salvos of eloquence and applause that betokened of all things, complete confidence.

From the lips of the Speaker of the State House of Representatives to the final words of the Senior Senator in the United States Senate not a faltering note was struck. It was a strictly veterans' night. No novices in politics were there or, if they chanced to be, they avoided notice. The full pomp and panoply of political warfare was abundantly evident. The fanfare of trumpets and the high-pitched commands of the leaders of the hosts rang over the field and every one, apparently, was happy.

On the surface, confidence reigned. But, while the tocsin sounded shrilly and defiantly, and the verbal spears were thrust with vim and vigor toward the Democrats (who were not present on the field), there were many veterans, both commissioned and in the ranks, who knew that this was one of those occasions when things were not all as they seemed, when face value and par value were not the same.

The chiefs of the Republican Party, in this as well as many another State, know very well that 1922 does not wear the most promising appearance as far as they are concerned politically. The ebb tide of sentiment last fall was disconcerting in its volume and vigor. It has not been possible to determine to Republican satisfaction if that ebb has slackened enough to leave any of the high ground of majorities of 1920 beyond reach of its undertow.

Many of Mayor James M. Curley's friends believe that he showed a commendable municipal idealism when he entered the position of Corporation Counsel to Attorney John A. Sullivan of Boston. Mr. Curley's first official counsel in his preceding administration. It is declared that the Mayor showed a fine sense of official duty and loyalty to Boston when he forgot his political differences with Mr. Sullivan and asked him to be his chief official counsel the next four years.

At the same time it is held that Mr. Curley paid Attorney Sullivan the best tribute of his equity by this tenure, thereby acknowledging that the former corporation counsel's services had been of a grade which made them invaluable to the city, in the Mayor's opinion.

Attorney Sullivan's reply is also spoken of in Boston as one gratifying to good citizens. While he declined the reappointment tendered him, he assured Mayor Curley that the city could depend upon him and draft his legal services gratis in its interests.

Attorney Henry F. Hurlburt, about six years ago, gave his services free to the Boston Finance Commission during its bonding investigation, holding that as an attorney of years of practice and success he owed something to his own home city in the way of services. By the way, Mr. Curley was Mayor of Boston at that time.

REVERE ASKS CAR  
LINE IMPROVEMENTS

REVERE, Mass., Feb. 14—Better car service, with possible reduction of fares, is the hope entertained by the citizens of Revere as the result of an appeal made to F. L. Hardy of the Chelsea division of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway by city officials.

Beginning yesterday, the Eastern Massachusetts gives a ride from Scollery Square to Chelsea Square for 5 cents, while the fare to Revere remains at 10 cents.

It was pointed out to the railway's officers by Acting Mayor Presbrey that Boston that two lines of cars have been cut out in Revere and that while other cities have trip tickets selling 12 or 16 rides for a dollar, Revere has no such arrangement.

The condition which citizens are most eager to have remedied is that whereby they have to pay 20 cents for a ride from Broadway, Revere to Lynn. They are able to ride to Boston, more than double that distance, for the same fare, and even that is twice as much as it costs to make the same trip on the narrow gauge.

GERMAN FLAG AGAIN  
AT MEXICAN PORTS

SAN DIEGO, Cal. (Special)—German freight vessels, flying the flag of the Kosmos Line, have reappeared at west coast Mexican ports for the first time in the last seven years, according to word brought recently to San Diego by American lower coast trading craft. Several German vessels were said to be en route to west coast Central American ports to load coffee for European seaports.

It is reported that participation in European-Central American trade by German vessels will be limited to one steamship company. Three German lines began operation in this service, but an agreement has been reached, it is said, whereby the Kosmos Line will be the only one permitted to continue.

FOREST TAXATION LAW URGED  
TO INCREASE STATE'S SUPPLY

Massachusetts Association Sees in Bill Means of Renewing and Making Permanent Growth Over Great Area—Would Encourage Communal Forests

As Massachusetts is faced with the fact that between 70 and 80 per cent of the lumber consumed within its borders must be imported, and as the State has more than 1,000,000 acres of land fitted only for timber production, which now supports a virtually worthless growth or no timber at all, creative forestry becomes naturally the central point of both official and private forest programs. The problem of increasing the supply is of public interest, for each board foot of timber that goes into a home or into the product of a wood-using industry must bear its share of the high freight rates from the Pacific coast or from the diminishing white pine areas of the south.

Lavish use of the forest resources of the Commonwealth coupled with inadequate protection have, in the process of the rapid development of the State and the nation, reduced a self-supporting State to a condition of increasing dependence for its timber. Because of the inroads upon the State's forest resources, protective statutes have been gradually added to the laws of Massachusetts during the last 60 years.

The Legislature of 1920 enacted a law to provide for the purchase and development of 100,000 acres of state forests over a period of 15 years. Under its chief, A. L. Bazeley, the state Department of Conservation is administering this law, replanting and reclaiming land and laying the foundation for recovery of the forests of Massachusetts. The law also provides that cities and towns may acquire forest tracts and apply to the State for cooperation, seedlings and advice. In acquiring the several thousand acres thus far permissible under the law, the department has been governed by consideration of the protection of hills and roads from erosion and the preservation of natural beauty.

## Mohawk Trail Forested

The Legislature of 1921 enacted a bill, filed by the commissioner of conservation, for acquisition of the areas along the route of the famous Mohawk Trail into the Deerfield Valley. Commercial encroachment is barred, and the highway constructed by the State at an expense of \$500,000 is to be protected from the erosion that would follow the denuding of the steep slopes by commercial lumbering.

Rich in tradition in connection with the four French and Indian wars between 1689 and 1763, the Deerfield Valley plays a leading part in early colonial history. Into it over the Hoosac Mountain from the Hudson River stretched the Mohawk Trail, broken through by the Mohawk Indians for their attacks upon the New England tribes. The first road was cut through over the mountain in 1753 and served troops fighting against the Indians and again for military operations during the war for independence. Thus the trail is now preserved as a valuable historical heritage and it is known nationally for its scenic beauty.

H. O. Cook, chief forester of the Department of Conservation, sets 3,000,000 acres as the forested area of Massachusetts, or .60 per cent of the total area. About two-thirds of this area supports a growth of some value; the remaining million acres is of little or no promise, but is fitted for reforestation. The wood-using industries demand 500,000,000 board feet of lumber yearly, building requires another 300,000,000 board feet, and the needs for railroad ties, poles and wood pulp raise the total demand to approximately 1,000,000,000 feet annually. As against this, the annual production is about 250,000,000 board feet, at about 80 board feet per acre. Yet, Mr. Cook

asserts, it is conceivable that this entire demand could, some day, be produced within the Commonwealth.

## Bill Before Legislature

To further the movement toward reforestation, the Massachusetts Forestry Association is urging the acquisition of communal forests, and is pressing its bill before the Legislature for a forest taxation law which will be an incentive to reforestation. Harris A. Reynolds, secretary of the association, sees each of these tendencies as the complement of the other and as immediately essential. Communal forests, it is pointed out,



Florida Mt., showing exact spot before road in twin picture was built

have been the European solution of timber shortage. Some communities are drawing incomes from their town lumber resources. Others are escaping local taxation through them. In support of this movement it is urged that the communal forest protects the drainage areas of municipal water systems, that recreational values can be combined with wood production, and that a start is made to meet the problem of timber shortage.

The proposed forest taxation law, which is designed to stimulate reforestation, provides that any forest land now valued on the town tax list at not more than \$25 per acre, and which does not contain more than an average of 20 cords per acre, but is so stocked with trees as to promise a minimum prospective average yield per acre of 20,000 board feet for soft wood and 8000 board feet for hard wood, may, upon application to the tax assessors, be listed and taxed as "classified forest land." Once so listed such a tract would be valued and taxed as land alone and the valuation put upon it

would remain fixed for 40 years. The timber growing would not be taxed until cut, and then at a forest products tax of 6 per cent on the stumpage value.

## To Keep Land Productive

It is also provided in the proposed act that when the average volume of 25,000 board feet per acre for soft wood and 10,000 board feet per acre for hard wood is reached, the land may be taken, upon two years' notice, on the property tax list and the forest products tax levied. In the event that the owner cuts to keep below the specified maximum volume, however, the land remains classified, unless five years after any cutting the land no longer fulfills the requirement as to average prospective yield. In other words, so long as the land is kept productive an owner may keep growing and cutting timber from the same area, paying the bulk of his taxes only when he gets his return from the land.

On the many other items of a comprehensive forestry program the State and citizens interested in the general problem are cooperating.

PLAN TO DOUBLE  
SUPPLY OF WATER

Unique Features of Proposed Extension of Metropolitan System Described by Engineer

Plans for the proposed extension of the Metropolitan Water supply, as presented to the State by X. H. Goodnough, chief engineer of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health, featured the meeting of the New England Water Works Association at the City Club yesterday. Frank A. Barbour, president of the association, presided at the meeting, which was preceded by a luncheon. Mr. Goodnough's talk was illustrated.

The need of a larger water supply for the Metropolitan District is admitted. The proposed system is elaborate and comprehensive, and is intended to take care of estimated needs for 30 years. It is unique in that it is expected not only to provide an increase of 2.3 times the present supply, to provide for immense water power, both at the site of the big dam on the Swift River at Enfield and at the outlet at the Wachusett Reservoir, but to use only fresh water that usually goes to waste, and therefore not to interfere with existing power plants or areas along the rivers used, and to gather all the waters by force of gravity alone, and then to deliver them at the Wachusett Pond at the Oakdale end through a tunnel and with such a head as to give high water power there.

## Dam Would Be 150 Feet High

The watersheds of Swift River and the upper sections of the Ware River and the Quabog River, which unite at Three Rivers, Mass., are the main source. The main dam would be between Enfield and Ware, and would be nearly 150 feet high, spanning a rocky gorge 2700 feet wide. It would provide storage capacity of 410,000,000 gallons, with a water area of 39 square miles. The plan also allows for a further extension of the valleys of the Deerfield and the Westfield Rivers.

Mr. Goodnough showed how the plan would first call for the construction of a tunnel to connect the Swift River basin with the Wachusett reservoir, and the first source of water would be the Ware River, tapped at Colebrook. Later the Swift River reservoir would be filled. It would take six years for the first section of tunnel to be built, and 14 years for the whole system to be completed, with a supply of water available for the last two years, however. It is estimated that the land damage and the destruction of occupied property would not be as heavy as it was in the Wachusett basin, and the population disturbed will not be as large, as the towns disturbed are thinly populated now.

## Cost to Be \$59,946,540

The estimated cost is \$59,946,540, to be raised by long term bonds and the estimate being based on pre-war figures plus 30 per cent. Several villages and nearly the whole population of three towns would be removed, and this would include 1040 buildings of various kinds. Of these are six churches, and 13 school houses and 463 occupied houses.

The immense reservoir planned will take the fresh water, collected in winter and spring, and hold enough to insure a plentiful supply for the Metropolitan District and to allow Worcester and other cities to draw line of the tunnel, to take from it, if they wish.

At a business meeting which followed the luncheon the association voted to appoint a committee to meet with other committees from other bodies and to consider the plans of the proposed affiliation of technical societies, a scheme for cooperation of these bodies which is suggested and worked out by such organizations as the Boston Society of Engineers, the association itself, and the Plant Engineers Club. This movement is similar to one which has taken place in a number of other cities.

W. C. T. U. PLANS FOR  
MILLION MEMBERS

Plans for participation in the national campaign for 1,000,000 members of the W. C. T. U. were discussed at the midwinter institute of the state organization yesterday. It is hoped this number will be attained before the World's W. C. T. U. Convention, which opens in Philadelphia next November. Mrs. Ella A. Gleason, the State president, is determined that Massachusetts shall do its share.

Speakers included Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, soon to start for South Africa to work for a prohibition enactment in that country, and Mrs. Mary Harris Armor, who is to be assigned to do similar work in New Zealand. A Valentine party followed the meeting.

At the afternoon session the work of the young people's branches was taken up and a report was received from Mrs. Jeannette M. Mann, State Superintendent of Publicity, on how

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Massachusetts is going to do its share in the million members campaign. Each county president is to have a list showing territory of a collective population of 1000 or more where there is no branch of the W. C. T. U., and will be urged to start one. Membership of existing branches is expected to be doubled, and the goal for all Massachusetts is 25,000 by Sept. 30.

The State W. C. T. U. hopes to make a good showing this year, because the national president, Anna Gordon, is also the world president and a Massachusetts woman. She will preside at both the international and the national conventions in the fall.

CITY'S FINANCES  
TO BE STUDIED

Mayor Curley Appoints Special Accountants to Report on Surplus of Peters' Administration

Mayor Curley has appointed Lewis & Murphy, special accountants, to conduct a thorough investigation into the condition of the city's finances. In Mayor Andrew J. Peters' valedictory to the City Council, he said his administration closed its final financial year with a surplus of \$2,046,809. The Boston Finance Commission a few days later issued a statement that the real balance for Mayor Peters' final year was only \$674,822.

A few hours after the Finance Commission's statement had been made public, former Mayor Peters insisted: "I have only just now been able to obtain a copy of the Finance Commission's latest report in connection with the city's surplus on Jan. 31, 1922. The figures which I gave in my valedictory address are correct."

Mayor Curley, in his inaugural address, Monday, Feb. 6, stated that in view of the difference between Mr. Peters' figure for the city surplus and that of the Finance Commission, he would appoint a firm of qualified public accountants to make an additional examination in his own behalf.

The investigation by the Finance Commission's accountants showed that at the close of the city's fiscal year, Jan. 31, 1922, the city's cash in national banks and trust companies totaled \$9,499,918, and the amount in the city's treasury was \$420,901, making the total cash on hand \$9,920,819. "Of this cash on hand," the commission in its report said, "\$9,024,187.53 is needed to meet special appropriations previously made. The only unappropriated money in the treasury at the close of the fiscal year was \$896,281.60."

"During the first six days of the present fiscal year, Feb. 1-6, or until Your Honor took office, there was paid in bills of the last fiscal year from this unappropriated cash in the treasury the sum of \$221,459.01, thus reducing the unappropriated cash in the treasury when Your Honor took office, Feb. 6, to \$674,822.59."

"Former Mayor Peters, stated on Feb. 1 that his administration closed the city's financial year with a surplus of \$2,046,809.42. The actual facts do not bear out this statement. The surplus of \$2,046,809.42 that former Mayor Peters refers to was reduced by payments made in January of the city and county pay rolls and bills for the month of January in the sum of \$1,142,845.75. The actual balance, therefore, at the close of the last financial year was \$896,281.60, instead of \$2,046,809.42, as stated by former Mayor Peters."

## Motion Picture Board Urged

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—A system of unemployment insurance and a national board of review for motion pictures were among the measures for the improvement of the country advocated by delegates to the annual convention of the Social Service Council of Canada, which was held in Winnipeg recently. It was recommended that a national committee, which would not be a censor board, should review all motion pictures and issue periodically a list of those which it recommended for exhibition in the theaters.

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Florida Mt., Mohawk Trail, showing road needing protection afforded by forestry work

## STATE BONDS FOR SOLDIER BONUSES

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SEABOARD WOOL  
MARKETS QUIET

Sentiment Divided as to Prices,  
With Opinions for Both Higher  
Levels and a Slump—Next  
Auction March 2

Wool trading in the eastern seaboard markets has come to more or less pause lately. Speculative trading between dealers has almost disappeared and the manufacturers seem to be buying nothing except for immediate use. The market, nevertheless, remains firm, except where holders have been asking prices which might be called above the real market level, and in some instances of that kind asking prices have been reduced. This applies more especially to low-grade secured wools of the less desirable types, which were advanced rather sharply following the last government auction. On all really good wools and especially on fine wools the asking prices are very firm, however, and some holders of wool of this description practically have withdrawn their holdings from the market.

Opinions Differ Widely  
Notwithstanding the market is firm, there are two distinct factors actuating local dealers at present. One group believes that prices for wool in the next 90 days will advance sharply and place values for the fine-medium territory staple clip wools running largely to staple well up around \$1.50 a pound, clean basis, in extreme cases, while the other group is fairly certain that there will be a pronounced slump in prices due chiefly to a lack and lessening demand for goods. The first group, of course, places its faith in the marked scarcity of wool in this country at the present time and the probability of a high tariff on wool and wool manufactures. The other group takes the position that the clothiers of the country have found business very slow and that they are still finding it so, in consequence of which there has been only about 50 per cent of normal business done by wholesale clothiers in spring lines. Strikers in various places are causing some cancellations to be made in addition. Already there have been a few mills which are on curtailed schedules and the consumption of wool undoubtedly has been cut considerably in the last few weeks. Some of the mills have had a fairly good business on factory back overcoatings and some manipulated fabrics but standard goods, especially suitings, are slow of sale.

West Having Active Times  
The quiet situation in the local market is not reflected in the west, where the wool buyers are still trying to contract wool on the sheep's back in the "territory" states at very high rates. As high as 40 cents is said to have been offered for light shrinking Montana wool of fine and half-blood staple, but the offer was refused. On the other hand 30 cents is understood to have been paid for similar wool and prices now on the west fine and fine-medium clips are figured to mean clean landed costs in Boston of very close to \$1.20.  
A considerable portion of the Utah and Nevada wools has been sold, possibly two-thirds, and contracting has been done to some extent in Wyoming, New Mexico and Arizona. As much as 40 cents has been offered for some very choice fine Arizona wool, which would mean well over a dollar, clean, landed Boston for some wools of the Roswell type. The American Woolen Company is still endeavoring to buy wools of the fine and fine medium type and evidently wants wool which is of fair staple and which can be shipped fairly early, for which the company is especially suited to the needs of the American buyers. America has been buying steadily of the best wools in Sydney and Melbourne and prices for these wools have been firm, 64s warp wools out of Sydney costing 94@97 cents, clean landed basis, without duty and combining wools of the same description costing 97@99 cents. Some buying for this country is reported at the Cape for good to choice fine staple wools at 78@83 cents, clean-landed, in bond. Germany is reported to have come back into the market at Buenos Aires and is operating rather freely on the low-grade wools there.

Next Wool Auction  
Bradford is inclined to weaken, although prices for tops do not appear to have declined from the level of a week ago. The Yorkshire trade is evidently pretty much of one mind on the market and that is that prices have pretty nearly "struck twelve," if not actually so. Tops are quotable on the basis of 52@53 pence for good 64s with forward business possible at about 51 pence for second quarter deliveries.  
The next government wool auction will be held in Boston March 2, when there will be offered about 4,000,000 pounds, the quantities being distributed among the several classes as follows: Australian and New Zealand, 700,000 pounds; South American combining, 1,350,000 pounds; South American carding, 1,250,000 pounds; domestic greasy 100,000 and secured wools 700,000 pounds.

Deere & Co. Report  
The annual report of Deere & Co. for the year ended Oct. 31, 1921, shows a deficit after charges and taxes of \$2,762,897. This compares with a net income of \$4,677,512 in the preceding year.

POSTUM CEREAL  
STOCK OFFERING

Goldman, Sachs & Co., E. P. Dutton & Co. and Lehman Brothers & Co. announce an offering for public subscription of \$6,500,000, \$100 par value, 8 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the new Postum Cereal Company, Inc., incorporated under the laws of Delaware, to take over the business and properties of the present Postum Cereal Company. The offering price is 102½ and accrued dividend. It is understood that a privilege to subscribe to common stock of the new company at 52½ is given, up to 25 per cent of the preferred stock subscription.

The preferred stock of the new Delaware corporation is preferred as to dividends and assets and is redeemable in whole or in part at \$115 per share and accrued dividends. On or before Feb. 1, 1925, and annually thereafter it is provided that 3 per cent of the largest amount in par value of the preferred that shall have been at any time outstanding shall be acquired by the company by redemption or purchase at not to exceed \$115 a share. The offering involves the full amount of preferred stock authorized.

In addition to the preferred stock issue, the capitalization of the new company consists of 200,000 shares of a par value of \$5 per share or no par value, as may be determined later.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

A receiver has been appointed for the Crow-Elliott Motor Corporation.

Usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable April 1.

Preferred stock dividend of 10 per cent on common stock payable April 3 to holders of record March 25.

Several printers of cereals have been reduced prices from 13½ cents to basis of 11½ cents for 4-4-4-4-4-4.

Bonds totaling \$124,405,000 have so far been issued by various states to pay for bonuses and other aid for world war veterans.

A meeting of 4000 striking gold miners at Johannesburg, South Africa, rejected the plea of Premier Smuts that they return to work.

The farm "bloc" nearly controlled the Senate of New York Legislature on first test of strength, mustering 11 votes, just five short of control.

The Yellow Cab Manufacturing Company has declared a stock dividend of 100 per cent on the class "B" stock, payable March 4 stock of record Feb. 18.

Si-Si-Si linen and cotton mills holding large American contracts have closed on account of labor disturbances, workers demanding 50 per cent increase in wages.

The Commercial Cable Company has received the Pacific cable, thus restoring direct communication with China, Philippines, Japan and Dutch Indies, via San Francisco.

The New Jersey House has passed the Pierson bill authorizing a bond issue of \$40,000,000 to complete the state highway system, comprising 750 miles of standard road construction.

Canadian imports in the 10 months ended Jan. 31, were \$625,551,475, compared with \$1,094,332,339 in the 1920-21 period; exports were \$634,654,918, compared with \$1,055,333,565.

The market value of securities of 23 representative petroleum companies has dropped \$2,430,207,498, or 24 per cent, from the highest level reached in speculation of 1919 to prices of Feb. 1.

Eighty-four millionaires sailed on the George Washington of the United States line on a 34-day cruise to Mediterranean. The total passage money paid by the 652 passengers was more than \$2,000,000.

It is said that President Harding, for the present, at least, is leaning toward a position that makes the enactment of the bonus bill improbable. He will outline his position to a joint congressional committee.

The report of the Director General of Railroads for 22 months from the end of federal control to the end of the last calendar year, shows claims of carriers aggregating \$447,518,009 have been settled by the payment of \$133,694,353.

Operation of 94 miles of a branch line in Arkansas will be abandoned by the Interstate Commerce Commission grants the petition of the receiver, who claims that profitable operation of the branch is impossible.

The Union Pacific railway system has reduced rates to all points on its lines in Idaho, Montana, eastern Oregon and eastern Washington for the summer tourist season. New rates are for passengers making round trips, and amount to a fare and a third.

Stockholders of the Winchester Company, the holding company for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, have been notified that the adjourned meeting will be on Feb. 23, and that in addition to the election of a directorate there will be the question of voting an additional issue of shares to make the total capitalization \$10,000,000.

Foreign traders throughout the country have been requested to meet in Philadelphia, May 10, 11 and 12, for a discussion of financial problems and economic conditions of Europe, and to make a survey of world's merchant marine. James A. Farley, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who called the conference, said business conditions appear to be improving. The volume of foreign trade is considerably greater than before the war, despite a decrease in values.

## Montreal Bank Change

By a vote of 87,534 shares against 135 shares, shareholders of the Merchants Bank of Canada at a special meeting agreed to dispose of their institution to the Bank of Montreal in consideration of the sum of \$1,050,000 in cash, with the issuance to the vendor of one share of the purchaser's capital stock for every two shares of the vendor's capital stock issued and allotted prior to Dec. 15, 1921. Final ratification of the transfer by the Dominion Government and by Parliament is still necessary but these steps are looked upon as formalities.

## Austrian Finances

To a deputation of taxpayers who protested at the alleged extravagance of the Austrian Government, Treasurer Bruce replied that future borrowing would be limited to money for development only. He agreed that taxation had reached a limit. A resolution adopted by a public meeting calls on the government to publish a statement of its dealings in sugar, the price of which is considered exorbitant.

## Hercules Powder Company

The Hercules Powder Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net after charges and taxes \$330,944, equal after preferred dividends to \$4.45 a share on \$7,150,000 common stock, compared with \$452,350 or \$1.02 a share in 1920.

BALDWIN COMPANY  
YEAR'S EARNINGS

In View of General Conditions  
Annual Report of the Locomotive Manufacturing Concern  
Is Favorable—Current Assets

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has issued its report for the calendar and fiscal year 1921, showing gross profits of \$5,123,694 and net profits after taxes, depreciation, reserve covering profits on foreign credit sales, and all other deductions of \$5,044,096, equal after preferred dividends, to \$18.22 a share on the \$20,000,000 common stock. In the 1920 year, Baldwin earned net profits of \$4,428,518, equal after preferred dividends to \$15.14 a share on the common. The company earned \$21.83 a share in 1919 and \$2.26 a share in 1918.

These earnings include dividends from the Standard Steel Works, of which Baldwin owns all the stock. Earnings on the common actually reached \$29.81 a share, since there was charged off as a reserve all profits that accrued on credit sales during the year amounting to \$2,318,176, alone equal to \$11.59 a share on the junior stock. The same procedure was followed last year when actual earnings totaled \$30.94 a share on common though an amount equivalent to \$14.39 a share from credit sales was charged off, and undistributed profits of Standard Steel equal to \$1.41 on the common were not included in final net.

Current assets, which include \$6,860,000 Republic of Poland 5 per cent bonds, \$1,565,569 7 per cent treasury notes, \$2,862,406 Mexican Government Railway notes, and \$5,374,540 Argentine State Railway notes, total \$48,744,816 and net quick after deduction of the preferred stock of \$10,000,000 more than \$33 a share on the common stock.

The income account compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Gross sales	\$49,432,506	\$73,423,656
Exp. dep. com.	\$41,832,812	\$65,987,826
Mfg prof.	\$7,600,000	\$7,554,830
Oth. Inc. (incl.)	2,512,762	4,200,261
Std Stl div. etc.	10,630,187	11,755,200
Total	\$18,443,955	\$23,510,291
Dep. fed. taxes, etc.	1,600,000	1,100,000
Res. def. prof.	2,318,177	2,878,751
Charges, etc.	1,663,184	3,247,391
Net profit	\$5,044,096	\$4,428,518
Prfd div.	1,400,000	1,400,000
Com. Divs.	1,400,000	1,400,000
Surplus	2,244,096	1,628,518
Prev. surplus	11,013,437	6,554,412
Add unexp. prof.	2,318,177	2,878,751
Written off	1,515,264	1,515,264
Eddy M. Co. liq.	13,267,533	11,013,437

Of which \$40,562,860 cash basis and \$8,882,646 deferred basis.

\$394,768,343 cash basis and \$7,064,469 deferred basis.

\$5,794,517 cash basis and \$2,318,176 deferred basis.

The consolidated balance sheet of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and Standard Steel Works Company, as of Dec. 31, 1921, compares as follows:

	1921	1920
Bald Loc. rest. etc.	\$27,079,542	\$27,438,263
Std Stl rest. etc.	9,458,571	9,661,333
Investments	387,795	377,504
Inventories	7,000,736	20,182,280
Accts. rec.	10,100,487	22,283,353
Bills rec.	10,235,318	\$6,574,982
Sec. bds. etc.	24,491,199	14,809,904
Cash	2,172,142	1,543,082
Miscellaneous	320,223	2,407,519
Skgs. fr. 1st mtg. bds.	1,878,725	1,402,425
Total	\$92,983,338	104,532,487
LIABILITIES		
B. L. ptd. stock	\$20,000,000	\$20,000,000
B. L. com. stock	20,000,000	20,000,000
Bld. 1st. m. b.	10,000,000	10,000,000
Advances	2,200,000	2,400,000
Accts. pay.	5,590,718	10,059,910
Bills pay.	5,000,000	16,000,000
Sav. funds	1,676,993	2,113,789
Advances	959,741	728,564
Interest	171,335	171,335
Res. for dep. cont. etc.	1,559,713	1,509,981
Res. for tax	4,294,455	2,878,751
Res. for def. profits	2,800,000	2,800,000
Surplus	17,860,598	16,072,777
Total	\$92,983,338	104,532,487

STINNES SELLS  
EIGHTEEN VESSELS

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 14.—The Ministry of Marine has bought 18 auxiliary craft from Hugo Stinnes, German financier, at an average price of 2,000,000 German marks.  
The ministry's announcement indicated that Herr Stinnes' offer was more advantageous than those made by several British concerns.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

## SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

(Lines East and West)

1922 Decrease

First week Feb. \$2,865,251 \$533,091

From Jan. 1 16,060,440 2,580,152

## MOBILE &amp; OHIO

First week Feb. \$283,201 \$80,898

From Jan. 1 1,857,665 480,130

## WABASH

December: 1921 1920

Oper. revenue \$4,447,831 \$5,671,754

Oper. income 135,266 268,123

12 months: 59,217,692 \$6,510,688

Oper. income 8,646,804 11,831,451

## CHICAGO &amp; ALTON

December: 1921 1920

Oper. revenue \$2,475,556 \$2,735,143

Oper. income 488,936 65,484

12 months: 31,049,259 \$3,374,924

Oper. income 3,809,856 905,483

Deduct:

## Russian State Bank

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Aaroh T. Cheimann, director of the New Russian State Bank, states that it proposes to extend its foreign operations and has concluded an agreement with Equitable Trust Company of New York, and is negotiating with other American and Swiss banks. Though starting without any metal reserve, it has already bought 1,000,000 gold rubles from the population. The present high discount rate of 8 per cent to 13 per cent a month is necessary, owing to the continuing depreciation of the currency.

## General Railway Signal Company

The General Railway Signal Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net before taxes and charges \$148,575, compared with \$248,383 in 1920.

WICKWIRE-SPENCER  
STEEL'S PROSPECTS

The Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation is expected to report a deficit of slightly over \$2,000,000 for 1921, after all charges, depreciation and inventory write-down and preferred dividends for the half year.

The company ended the year in much better financial condition than it began. On Jan. 1, 1921, it had inventories of \$8,919,150 out of total current assets of \$14,254,595. Not only have inventories been gradually written down every month, but a special year-end charge was made against them. The burden of declining prices for materials on hand, finished and unfinished, which affected earnings seriously in 1921, has been, there is good reason to believe, either removed or reduced to a minimum.

Prospects for 1922 are decidedly better than for last year. In the last two months of 1921, even with inventory reductions, the company about earned its bond interest, which requires \$880,000 annually. With increasing operations—January incoming business was larger than for any month since early in 1921—and little or no write-off for declining inventories, Wickwire should be able to show a balance for preferred in the early months of the year. This balance should increase if the steel business improves, as generally expected.

The company plans the erection of new steel and wire rods units to completely integrate its processes. Completion of these units will increase the earning power materially.

## British Finances Improve

British revenue returns, for the week ended Feb. 11, show further improvement in the position of the government which has repaid 10,000,000 of advances by the Bank of England and reduced treasury bills outstanding by 22,000,000, bringing the total volume to £296,000,000, compared with £1,127,674,000 Feb. 12, 1921. The floating debt has been reduced this year by £139,000,000. The announcement that the government will not offer any more of the 5 per cent bonds, maturing in 1927, increased the demand for gilt-edged securities. The loan to Slam of £2,000,000 has been taken readily and subscription books are closed.

## American Can Company

The American Can Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports surplus, after charges and federal taxes, \$4,027,861, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$2.76 a share on \$41,233,000 common stock, compared with \$4,830,918 or \$4.71 in 1920.

MORE ACTIVITY  
IN BOND MARKET

Some High Grade Issues Are  
Selling Close to Offering  
Prices, and the Speculative  
Issues Are Strong

The bond market the past week displayed more activity and strength than for some time past. The most conspicuous phase of the New York Stock Exchange bond trading was the continuation of a rather interesting trend revealed the previous week. High-grade bonds seem to be having some difficulty in making further progress after their large gains of recent months. Such recent issues as American Sugar 6s, Burlington 5½s, Southern 6½s, Great Northern 5½s sell close to their offering prices. On the other hand, numerous bonds of more or less speculative nature recorded substantial gains last week. Among corporate bonds speculative rails were the feature. "Frisco" income 6s, 1960, made a 4-point net gain for the week and closed at their highest for five years. Erie convertible 4s, series "D," gained ½ point. Seaboard Air Line 6s, 1945, closed the week up 6½ points.

## Confidence Returning

It is usual that after a severe period of depression investors at first are very timid, confining their purchases to securities of impregnable strength. With the passing of the crisis confidence returns and lower priced issues are again in favor, particularly as the speculative instinct has been somewhat whetted by the profits registered in gilt-edged bonds as interest rates dropped. The bond market has now arrived at this stage in the process of recovery.

The week was notable for the number of new issues and the ease with which they sold. The eightfold oversubscription of the \$30,000,000 Great Northern general 5½s, 1952, was something of a surprise, in view of the relatively high price of the issue. The spread of nearly ½ per cent in yield as compared with the general 7s, 1936, of the same road seemed to make no difference to investors. Long-term and

## non-callable features are insistently demanded.

Final distribution of the \$25,000,000 Department of the Seine 7s, 1942, was effected during the week. With the Seine issue out of the way, ground was cleared for further foreign loans, and immediate advantage was taken of the fact by bankers with an offering of \$10,000,000 State of Queensland non-callable 6s, 1947.

## More Foreign Loans

Many other countries are said to be preparing to seek credits in New York. The list includes the Netherlands, Bolivia, Peru, Montevideo, Argentina and Newfoundland. The new Argentina loan will probably take the form of a guaranteed government railroad issue, similar to the Canadian National issues.

Action of the Treasury in calling the Victory 3½s for payment 11 months ahead of maturity is the first prior redemption effected under the terms of the Liberty Loan acts. While the amount is small compared with the total of outstanding Liberties, it may lead investors to scrutinize the optional provisions of the various Liberties with renewed interest. The only non-callable Liberty issue is the third, maturing in 1923. The first loan bonds are callable in 1932, the second in 1927, the fourth in 1933. This fact is responsible for the preference given the fourth Liberties by some investors.

Most new bond offerings of the last month or two have had non-callable provisions running from 10 to 35 years. It is inconceivable that borrowing corporations should tie themselves up for such long periods on too onerous terms, and this raises anew the question of the long-run trend of interest rates. Many are asking whether the executives who consent to these rates are correct in believing that they are not much above the average level for the next decade or two, or whether the investors who insist on them are right in expecting a continued decline of interest rates toward the level of 20 years ago.

## Pineapple Concern Prospers

After setting aside \$214,000 for depreciation and \$198,000 for taxes, the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, the largest canner of pineapples in Hawaii, showed a net profit for 1921 of \$641,129, according to the annual statement of the company for 1921. Dividends (paid during the 12 months amounted to \$487,776. The sum of \$153,353 was carried over to the surplus account, making a total surplus of \$1,555,702.

HAWAIIAN SUGAR  
DIVIDEND RECORD

HONOLULU, Hawaii, Feb. 15.—Wide fluctuations in the earnings of the sugar companies of Hawaii are shown in a tabulation made by the Trent Trust Company of Honolulu. Some 25 concerns, with capitalization ranging from \$750,000 to \$10,000,000, reported dividend payments in 1913 aggregating \$4,669,375. In 1918 they amounted to \$9,051,294; 1919, \$10,739,776; 1920, \$22,279,750; 1921, \$7,697,250.

Many companies were compelled to suspend dividend payments entirely in the latter part of last year, indicating how quickly the sugar market can change from a profitable to an unprofitable basis. The drop in earnings from the 1920 year to 1921 was precipitate.

LOAN TO AUSTRIA  
STEPPING STONE

VIENNA, Feb. 14.—Sir William Goode, British representative, stated that the proposed British loan of £2,000,000 to Austria is only a stepping stone to extending credit operations.  
International conference on the tariff, representing 12 countries, adopted a resolution to the effect that recognition by the Russian Government of Czarist and other debts must be regarded as an indispensable condition of effective collaboration of foreign capital and labor in Russian reconstruction.

## Wrigley Concern's Year

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—William Wrigley, Jr. & Co. for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net profits after federal taxes of \$3,710,477 compared with \$3,325,867 in 1920. The concern has declared a stock dividend of 10 per cent on the common and the regular monthly dividends of 10 cents for February, March, April, May, June and July, payable as follows: March 1 to stock of record Feb. 25, April 1 and March 25, May 1 and April 25, June 1 and May 25, July 1 and June 25 and August 1 to stock of record July 25. Warrants for the stock dividends will be distributed April 1 to stock of record March 25. Full certificates will be sent out before April 25.

## Rate Divisions Benefits

New England railroad officials estimate they will benefit to the extent of \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000 from the modified order of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of rate divisions. Of this \$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000 would be the New Haven road's share.

All of This Stock Having Been Disposed of, This Advertisement Appears as a Matter of Record Only

\$6,500,000

## Postum Cereal Company, Incorporated

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Delaware

## 8% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK

Preferred as to Dividends and Assets

Redeemable in whole or in part at \$115 per share and accrued dividends

On or before February 1, 1925, and annually thereafter, at least 3% of the largest amount in par value of the preferred stock that shall have been at any one time outstanding, shall be acquired by

## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

ANOTHER HARD FOE  
FOR HARVARD SIX

Unbeaten Dartmouth Hockey Team to Provide Worthy Opposition Tonight to the Leading "Big Three" Contender

**HARVARD-DARTMOUTH LINEUP**  
Walker, lw. . . . . rw. Osborne  
Martin, c. . . . . c. Hall  
Baker, rw. . . . . lw. Calder  
Owen (capt.), cp. . . . . p. Perry (capt.)  
Crosby, p. . . . . cp. Foster  
Higgins, f. . . . . f. Tobin  
Referee—Fred Roque, Boston; Donald Sands, Cambridge.

Harvard University has set a fast pace in ice hockey this winter, and, like Harvard teams of other seasons, seems to improve with each succeeding game, but the speed of the Crimson six cannot slacken one iota if the university is to extend its winning streak at the expense of Dartmouth College tonight. For the meeting with the Green Pheasants of the talling victory over Yale University four days ago and forerunner of another "Big Three" contest with Princeton University this week end, promises to be from the purely competitive point of view—one of the most enthralling matches of the year. Dartmouth has gone through the season without a defeat; Harvard, while losing to one and tying two of its eight opponents, has gained victories over most formidable rivals and progressed steadily to a point where it seems almost invincible.

An interesting feature will be the battle of the captains, George Owen Jr. '23 and W. H. Perry '24, at cover-point and point for their respective teams. The work of the centers, J. M. Martin '22 and R. B. Hall '24, will also be closely watched. Martin is sometimes alluded to as the Harvard scoring "ace," but, judging by reports of games in which Dartmouth appeared, Hall too is a remarkable scorer. He is said to have learned many of the finer points of the game by observing the play of New York teams at the St. Nicholas rink in former years. Others in the Dartmouth lineup won their first hockey spurs on high school teams in and about Boston. With Owen and W. H. Crosby '24, long known to Greater Boston sport followers, constituting the Harvard outer defense, the struggle between these New England colleges takes on something of a local aspect.

Harvard and Dartmouth have both defeated Yale, the Green making a most favorable impression in the New Haven rink last week, so comparison on this basis is hard to reach. Dartmouth and Harvard, with possibly Boston College, are considered the leading eastern collegiate ice hockey teams of the year, and while Harvard has definitely declined to resume athletic relations with Boston College, its conflict with the big New Hampshire institution should go far toward determining the winner of the mythical championship among colleges in this section.

NATIONAL LEAGUE  
DATES ANNOUNCED

Boston Club Is Given Generous Allotment of Holidays and Saturdays for Home Games

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—The National League season for 1922, as promulgated by Pres. John A. Heydler and Barney Dreyfuss of the league committee, will open April 12, with Boston playing at Philadelphia, Brooklyn at New York, Chicago at Cincinnati, and Pittsburgh at St. Louis. On April 20 the Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, and Pittsburgh clubs will start their home seasons, with the same opponents as on league opening day. The earliest intercollegiate game is scheduled for May 8, when Brooklyn will appear at Pittsburgh, to be followed the next day by Boston beginning its first western trip at Cincinnati, New York playing at St. Louis, and Philadelphia at Chicago. The western clubs will "invade" the east on June 5 and 6, St. Louis coming to Boston and Pittsburgh crossing over to Philadelphia on the former date, and Chicago performing at New York and Cincinnati at Brooklyn on June 6.

In the matter of choice dates the Boston club seems to be as well favored as any other, with 11 Saturdays, Bunker Hill Day, July Fourth, and Labor Day at home, and 14 Saturdays, 13 Sundays, and Memorial Day on the road. Pittsburgh, also a team which permits of no Sunday home games, is compensated by a quota of 15 Saturdays on its own grounds, two more than any other club, as well as three legal holidays. On the road Pittsburgh has only 10 Saturdays, but 14 Sundays.

The second swing of the eastern clubs around the western circuit will start July 7 and continue for a little more than two weeks, when the western clubs, with but one day of travel intervening, will revisit the seaboard cities and remain there until the week before Labor Day. September will see the final intercollegiate games at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia.

As is not unusual, there will be three conflicting dates with the American League, all in Chicago—July 1, July 2, and Sept. 10. The schedule will close Oct. 1 with the full quota of four games.

The National League clubs, in filling their schedule assignments, will travel 89,525 miles. The maximum number of miles for any team is 13,754, which falls to the lot of Pittsburgh. New York will go the minimum, 9,622 miles. The mileage for the eight clubs follows:  
Pittsburgh, 13,754; Chicago, 12,560; Boston, 11,987; St. Louis, 11,568; Cincinnati, 10,833; Philadelphia, 9,705; Brooklyn, 9,676; New York, 9,622.

ROWING BOARD TO  
CONSIDER CHANGE

Intercollegiate Association Representatives Meet Tomorrow at New York to Weigh Question

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Worcester, Mass., may be the scene of the next intercollegiate rowing association championship regatta, an event which has, with one exception, been held on the Hudson River near Poughkeepsie. The board of stewards of the association meets here tomorrow to consider the question of a change and Coach J. C. Rice of the Columbia University oarsmen is in favor of the Lake Quinsigamond course, if the Hudson River one is given up.

In former years Harvard and Yale used to meet on the Worcester course and several of the United States rowing championship meets have been held there with marked success. Coach Rice believes that the Quinsigamond course would be the best location in America for a rowing event, of the magnitude of the yearly college races. In speaking of the course, he said: "If Lake Quinsigamond is selected by the board of stewards at its meeting tomorrow, the collegiate world will be able to establish a rowing week that will be a great advantage over the present one day of rowing. The whole week could be set aside and more colleges could send their crews and the best crew could be decided by an elimination process. The lake has only a mile and a half course, but this distance could be adopted and used to as much advantage as the three-mile course."

It is possible for six crews to row at once, there being a bridge of the arches that allows two crews to pass under each arch.

"If the championship regatta could be staged a little before the colleges dismiss in the spring or immediately after they dismiss, it would attract larger crowds than Poughkeepsie."

TWO NEW UMPIRES  
FOR NATIONAL LEAGUE

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—Two additions have been made to the National League staff of umpires, according to announcement given out after the schedule meeting yesterday. The complete list includes—in addition to the veterans Robert D. Emslie, Henry O'Day, William J. Klein, Charles Rigler, Ernest C. Quigley, W. J. McCormick, Charles B. Moran and William J. Hart—Charles Phrman and Paul Sentell, who served on minor circuits last season. Of the National 1921 staff only William Brennan is absent from the league list, he having been released to the Southern League, whence he had come last year for another trial with the majors.

The charges laid against Wilbert Robinson and Branch Rickey, whom President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia club accused of tampering with one of his signed players, were answered in the absence of the managers by Charles H. Ebbetts and Samuel Breadon, owners of the clubs involved. Both club presidents denied that their representatives had negotiated with Shortstop Arthur Fletcher, about whom the controversy was waged. Their explanations were accepted by President Baker. A resolution was then drawn up and adopted in the form of a pledge, enjoining all clubs, their agents and managers from interfering with each other's players.

Formal adoption of the 154-game schedule and approval of President Heydler's announcement of the 1922 umpiring staff were other features of the session.

**Eveleth Defeats Sault Ste. Marie**  
SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Feb. 14.—Eveleth won a United States Hockey League game from the local team tonight, 7 to 2. The contest was marked by disputes, 10 penalties being imposed. The Minnetonka, who have eliminated the local sextette from the Group 2 race, meet the Canadian Soo Thursday and Friday.

GRIDIRON COACHES  
TO MEET TONIGHT

Meeting Being Held in Order to Make Proposals for Possible Changes at Annual Session

NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—In order to make proposals for possible changes to be made in the present code when the football rule makers hold their annual session in March, a number of football coaches will meet at the Hotel Biltmore tonight with members of the rules committee. It is expected that most of the prominent coaches of the east will attend.

At the same time there will be an interpretation meeting at which an attempt will be made to clear up some of the problems that came up during the past season.

Among the rules officials who are expected to attend are Walter Camp of Yale University, the dean of American football; W. W. Roper of Princeton University; E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Carl Wilhelm, University of Pennsylvania; Paul Dashiell, United States Naval Academy, and F. W. Moore, Harvard College.

It is not expected that anything drastic in the way of changes in the present code will be recommended at the meeting. When the coaches held their meeting to organize the Football Coaches Association at the time of the National Collegiate Athletic Association gathering here in December, it was the consensus of opinion that the present regulations were meeting with entire satisfaction, and that the wise thing would be to make as few changes as possible.

Only three phases were discussed at all—clipping, the shift play and interference with the defensive back on the forward pass. Many held that clipping afforded the only real danger at the present time, and there were several that claimed that side-clipping ought to be included in the objectionable category. This proposal, however, resulted in quite a long argument, and it was finally agreed that all that should be done by the rules committee at present would be to make the penalty for clipping from behind more severe.

The shift play offered another point for discussion, some claiming that there were many teams using the shift illegally and setting men in motion before the ball was snapped. It was agreed to ask that the rules be made to read that there should be a distinct pause between the shift and the starting of the play in order to enable officials to detect that there had been a complete stop. An increase in the penalty for interference with the forward pass was also mentioned.

YALE FRESHMEN  
WIN AT HOCKEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 14.—The undefeated freshman hockey team of Yale University defeated the Princeton University freshmen by 5 goals to 3 here this evening. Princeton also had a clean record up to this evening. For Princeton, Captain Davis and Stout played the best game, and Captain Sargent, Lindley, Turnbull and Bogart for Yale. The summary:

**YALE**  
Scott, Vicks, lw. . . . . rw. Stout  
Lindley, Turnbull, c. . . . . c. Davis  
Sargent, Alexander, id. . . . . id. Sturges  
Bogart, rd. . . . . rd. Nields  
Jenkins, Lancaster, g. . . . . g. McCool  
Score—Yale 5, Princeton 3. Goals—Lindley 5, Turnbull, Scott, Bogart for Yale; Davis 2, Nields for Princeton. Referee—McKinnon. Time—Three 15m. periods.

**Mellor to Enter Detroit Marathon**  
DETROIT, Feb. 15.—Definite word has been received from C. L. Mellor, long distance runner of the Logan Square Athletic Club, Chicago, that he will enter the Detroit marathon, to be held here April 1 by the Irish-American Athletic Club. Mellor has won the event twice, Frank Zuna, winner of last year's Boston marathon, and R. E. Johnson, also will compete. The race is to be run from Pontiac to Detroit.

Water Golf Latest  
Addition to Sports

Game Is Played by Driving Ball From Floating Tee

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—Water golf is the latest addition to aquatic sports, according to word received from Jack Hutchinson, British, open champion, who just has finished a tour of the Pacific coast. Along the Southern California seashore men and women are playing the game by driving the ball from a floating tee while standing in a canoe or a boat, paddled by an assistant. Bathing suits are worn by the players and their seafaring caddies so that the golfers may swim back to the clubhouse in case an awkward swing capsize the vessel.

While golf in its native land of Scotland originally was played along the sands of the seashore, it never before has been translated to the surface of the water, although odd cases have been reported in which golfers played a ball from the edge of a water hazard.

Naturally the new game violates the cardinal rules of land golf, because the player is assisted by his caddy, who steadies the boat while the stroke is made. The ball cannot be putted into a hole as is done on land, but may be shot at a fixed area in the water, and the game is played with many variations as to scoring and length of links.

While the new game is in an experimental stage, golfers say it promises to develop much as water basketball and water polo, and other aqueous games have grown from their dry land progenitors.

KANSAS DEFEATS  
IOWA STATE FIVE

AMBS, Ia., Feb. 14 (Special).—Iowa State College was unable to give the University of Kansas a setback in its race with Missouri for the Missouri Valley Conference basketball honors in the game here this afternoon, Kansas winning 24 to 18. Except during the last five minutes the play was listless, Kansas holding the lead on its superior ability at hitting the goal. The first half ended 16 to 7 with Kansas ahead. Near the end of the second period Iowa State, led by R. H. Greene '23; forward, started a spurt which brought it to within one point of Kansas. At this point Capt. G. E. Rody '22, forward, and J. J. Wolf '23, center, who had been taken out of the game by the Kansas coach, were reinstated and soon removed the danger of defeat with two field goals and a successful free throw. The summary:

**KANSAS**  
Rody, lf. . . . . lf. Young  
Bowman, Woestemeyer, rf. . . . . rf. Currie  
Wolf, c. . . . . c. Innes  
Frederick, lg. . . . . lg. Butler  
Endroit, rg. . . . . rg. Greene  
Black, rg. . . . . rg. Woodward  
Score—University of Kansas 24, Iowa State College 18. Goals from free-throw—Rody 3, Woestemeyer 3, Wolf 3, Bowman for Kansas; Greene 2, Innes 2, Woodward, Currie for Iowa State. Goals from foul—Rody 3, Bowman for Kansas; Currie 6 for Iowa State. Referee—H. G. Hedges.

CLOSE GAME GOES  
TO TORONTO VARSITY

TORONTO, Feb. 14.—Mainly through the great playing of Beattie Ramsay, the star defense man of the Allan Cup holders, University of Toronto defeated Kitchener in a senior Ontario Hockey Association game here tonight by a score of 6 goals to 5. Ramsay played a wonderful game on the defense and broke up many of the visitors' attacks, but it was on the offensive that he stood out over all the others. He scored four of the six goals and the other two counters were the results of rushes started by him.

The game started out slowly, but the last two periods contained excellent hockey. The result of the game has no bearing on the championship, as neither team has a chance to finish first or second.

THREE VETERANS  
OUT AT HARVARD

Coach J. T. Slattery Starts Battery Practice With Two Veteran Pitchers and One Catcher

With two of his regular pitchers and one regular catcher from the 1921 Harvard varsity reporting to Coach J. T. Slattery yesterday for their first practice of the year, prospects of turning out some strong battery men for the 1922 Crimson baseball team are considered very bright just now. In addition to the two veteran pitchers some 18 other candidates reported for the box, while there were about nine men out for the catcher's position in addition to the veteran.

The veteran pitchers out were E. F. Goode '22 and H. S. Russell '22. Goode is rated as one of the best college pitchers in the country, while Russell performed brilliantly at times last year. This year promises to find both of them in better form than ever.

J. D. Murphy '22 was the veteran catcher out. Murphy is a hard and timely hitter, but is rather slow in throwing to bases.

Two of last year's freshman pitchers reported for the varsity, and Coach Slattery hopes to develop them into dependable boxmen this spring. They are Grover Bemis and K. N. Hill.

Coach Slattery has divided his pitching candidates into two squads, so that he can give each man more individual attention. The first squad is made up of Ausloos, Blair, Cotter, Goode, Hill, Nawn, Oakes, Parker, Pratt, Young, and Watson. The second squad is made up of Bemis, Brown, Harden, Miller, Russell, Sawyer, Cummings and Chalmers.

While the fielders will not do any baseball practice for some days yet, they will report at the Hemenway Gymnasium each day for exercise under the direction of the University Physical Training Department.

RUSSELL WINS GAME  
FOR NEBRASKA FIVE

MANHATTAN, Kas., Feb. 14 (Special).—With the score 24 to 23 against them, R. C. Russell '23, left guard for Nebraska, caged the field goal in the last second of play which spelled defeat of the Kansas Aggies, who had led all during the game. The final score was 25 to 24. The first half final score was 14 to 10. Nebraska began the second half by caging two field goals which tied the score; next came the Aggies' rally, which gave them the six-point lead which they held to the last minute of play when the Nebraska five annexed three field goals and a free throw which won the game. The summary:

**NEBRASKA**  
C. Tyson, Spear, lf. . . . . lf. C. Weber  
Carman, rf. . . . . rf. G. Cowell  
Warren, lg. . . . . lg. McKee  
Russell, lg. . . . . lg. Williams  
Munget, Kohl, rg. . . . . rg. Foval, Dobson  
Score—University of Nebraska 25, Kansas State Agricultural College 24. Goals from field—Carman 4, Russell 3, Warren 2, Tyson, for Nebraska; Williams 2, Cowell 2, Foval, Dobson, for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Russell 3, Carman 2, for Nebraska; Williams 2, for Kansas State.

**China Represented in Penn Relays**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—China will be represented in the Pennsylvania relay carnival, and also the intercollegiate by S. T. Chow, Coach Lawson Robertson announced today. Chow, who has developed into a broad jumper of considerable ability, also is said to take well to the running high jump and hurdles. He has just been promoted to the Pennsylvania varsity track team, and Coach Robertson said he is the first Chinese to merit it, although the Philadelphia institution has had a good soccer player and boxer from the Orient.

FALL RIVER GETS  
THE SOCCER FINAL

Todd Shipyard's Team Will Contest With Abbot Worst A. A. for Eastern Title Feb. 5

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 (Special).—Secretary Thomas W. Cahill of the United States Football Association tonight announced that the eastern final of the annual National Soccer Football championships would be played at the Fall River (Mass.) baseball park on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 25. The contending teams will be the Todd Shipyard's Football Club of Brooklyn, now in third place in the American Soccer League standings, and the Abbot Worst Athletic Association eleven of Forge Village, Mass.

Philadelphia, Boston, Newark, N. J., and New York City were among the soccer centers bidding unsuccessfully for the biggest soccer attraction of the year in the eastern section of the United States.

The Todd team is composed of practically the same players and under the same management as the Robins Dry Dock Football Club of Brooklyn, which last spring won the national title at Fall River from the Scullin Steel Football Club of St. Louis, Mo., and soccer history is repeating itself this season, for the representative of the west in the national final, which in all probability will be played at St. Louis in March, will be the Scullin Steel aggregation, the last survivor of the elimination rounds in the western division of the National Challenge Cup competition, which is the formal name of the championships.

Todd team qualified to play in the eastern division final by defeating the Harrison (N. J.) Soccer Club at Harrison by the only goal of their match last Sunday. Harry Ratican, formerly of the St. Louis League, scored the lone goal.

The Abbot Worst team won its divisional semi-final from the Falco Athletic Association eleven of Holyoke, Mass., two weeks ago at Pawtucket, R. I.

Cahill announced the officials named to the eastern final as follows: Referee, William Norse, New Bedford, Mass.; neutral linemen, Robert Carroll, Greystone, R. I., and William R. Welch, Boston U. S. F. A.; delegates, Thomas Baginall, Arlington, N. J., and Thomas W. Cahill. The kickoff hour is named as 3 p. m.

NEW TRADE LOOMS IN  
AMERICAN LEAGUE

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—With the expectation of the arrival of Miller J. Huggins, manager of the New York Yankees, here in a few days, talk of a trade between the Highlanders and the Chicago White Sox again has blossomed out. Manager William J. Gleason has announced repeatedly that he is willing to talk business only if "they can show me some pitchers." The New York club, it was said, has not given up hope of obtaining Amos Strunk, the Chicago outfielder, to play for them during the suspension of Robert Meusel and George H. Ruth and it is believed here that Huggins may attempt to get the outfielder for Mitter O'Doul and probably John Mitter.

O'Doul, who performed on the Pacific coast last season, was recalled by the New York club. He is said to be a promising pitching prospect but whether this trade will be acceptable to Manager Gleason remains to be seen.

**Chris O'Brien on Football**  
CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—College students who play professional football "aren't any good to themselves, the college they are supposed to represent or the team they are playing for," according to Chris O'Brien, manager of the Chicago Cardinals, a professional football team here, in a statement made public today.

O'Brien announced his intentions of presenting a resolution at the next meeting of the American Football Association, a professional organization, calling for a black list by the association of any football players who violate the college amateur rules while still in college.

CHAMPION WINS  
IN FIRST ROUND

F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club of York Star, Easily Defeats A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, in Squash Tennis Tourney

NEW YORK, Feb. 15 (Special).—Pillmore van Harsen, holder, put up an invincible defense yesterday in the opening round of the Class A squash tennis tournament for the championship of the United States, defeating Armin W. Riley of the Princeton Club, an able contender, easily. The champion's speed, skill, confidence and control enabled him, notwithstanding his opponent's experience and hard hitting, to take the first game by a score of 15-9 and the second game by a score of 15-2. Mr. Hyde's clever getting and his celerity with difficult shots was a feature of the play that brought much applause from the gallery.

Forty-four competitors were entered in the tourney and as a result many players drew byes in their first round matches. All the favorites, however, came through with victories and there was an abundance of fast play. All of the first round matches were cleared away in the first day's play at the Harvard Club. There were 11 of the first-round matches which constituted the opening round, one of the absentees being A. J. Cordier of the Yale Club, a former champion and the No. 3 player of a year ago, who was regarded as one of the foremost aspirants for the highest honor. Two second-round matches also were played yesterday.

C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, and Harold R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, were the players who reached the third round. Each won his opening round match by default and in the second round Fuller defeated W. H. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15-13, 15-7. Mixsell later scoring over G. A. Walker, Princeton Club, 15-8, 15-11. Anderson, Dartmouth Club, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, in a match featured by the Yale man's desperate rally in the second game. Dana won the first game 15-7, but was forced to the limit to win the deciding game by a score of 18-13.

The longest match of the first round play resulted in a battle between W. Putnam, Columbia Club, and G. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, which Putnam won. Guernsey covered court so industriously and hit with such power as to keep the respite in the balance to the very end, but Putnam's finished court tactics and excellent position play enabled him to win by scores of 18-13, 15-10.

W. P. Sanger, Harvard Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, in straight games. C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, obtained a decision over his clubmate, H. R. Stern, also in straight sets.

Jay Gould, Columbia Club, one of the favorites for the title, will make his first appearance this afternoon. He drew a first round bye and will meet G. L. Smith, Yale Club, in the second round. In the other half of the draw T. R. Coward, Yale Club, a probable finalist, who also drew a bye, will meet Basil Harris, Princeton Club, in his opening match. The summaries:

## UNITED STATES SQUASH CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. A. Kimbel, Columbia Club, defeated L. J. Grinnell, Harvard Club, 15-10, 15-8.  
Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, 15-17, 15-13.  
G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, defeated C. W. Dinger, Creston, C. C., 15-8, 15-11.  
Fisher Goodhue, Yale Club, defeated R. H. Monks, Princeton Club, by default.  
W. P. Sanger, Harvard Club, defeated I. H. Cornell, Columbia Club, 15-8, 15-3.  
D. S. Baker, Yale Club, defeated Kenneth O'Brien, Yale Club, by default.  
F. V. S. Hyde, Harvard Club, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, 15-9, 15-2.  
R. T. Coburn, Harvard Club, defeated F. W. Jenkins, Montclair A. C., 15-10, 15-3.  
E. W. Putnam, Columbia Club, defeated O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, 15-13, 15-12, 15-10.

C. J. MacGuire, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Stern, Yale Club, 15-8, 15-12.  
G. A. Walker, Jr., Princeton Club, defeated A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, by default.  
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated H. D. Bulkley, Columbia Club, by default.  
Second Round  
C. F. Fuller, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Putnam, Columbia Club, 15-13, 15-7.  
H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, defeated G. L. Walker, Princeton Club, 15-3, 15-11.

TECH WILL OPPOSE  
PRINCETON IN RELAY

The one-mile relay team of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will run against Princeton University in the Johns Hopkins University games, it was announced by Coach F. M. Kanally yesterday. Capt. C. Y. Chittick's quartet has turned in a good record so far this season, scoring the fastest mile of the evening at the recent Boston Athletic Association games, defeating the Harvard and University of Pennsylvania teams by large margins and giving the fast Syracuse University relay team the hardest competition it has met this season.

W. E. Stevenson '22, one of the Princeton University stars, is the national 440-yard champion and will prove a dangerous opponent. H. W. Hitzrot '24, last year's freshman marvel at Princeton, is also eligible this year and has already competed in the varsity competition, when he helped the Tigers defeat the Crimson at the Millrose games. He is credited with having bettered 50s. in the quarter and is to be regarded as second only to Stevenson himself among the Tiger stars.

The Engineers' running as a team gives them the edge in that department but the Tigers have the individual stars. It seems probable that the contest will resolve itself into one between smooth teamwork and flashy individual showing, with the Princeton team a slight favorite.

## OFFICIAL NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1922

	AT BOSTON	AT BROOKLYN	AT NEW YORK	AT PHILADELPHIA	AT PITTSBURGH	AT CINCINNATI	AT CHICAGO	AT ST. LOUIS
BOSTON .....		May 4, 5, 6, 7 A.M. P.M. May 28, 29, 30, 30 July 2 Sept. 3, 9	April 16, 17, 18, 19 May 26, 27 June 26 Aug. 18, Sept. 11 Sept. 30, Oct. 1	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 22, 23, 24, 24, 26 Aug. 11, 12	May 12, 13, 15, 16 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 18, 19, 21	May 9, 10, 11 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 25, 26, 27, 28	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 20, 21, 22, Aug. 23, 24
BROOKLYN ....	April 24, 25, 26, 27 June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1 Sept. 26, 27		April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 22, 23, 24 A.M. P.M. July 3, 4, 4, 4 Sept. 2	April 17, 18, 19 May 25, 26, 27 A.M. P.M. Sept. 4, 4, 5, 5, 6	May 8, 9, 10, 11 July 15, 17, 18 Aug. 25, 26, 28, 29	May 12, 13, 14, 15 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 21, 22, 23 July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 16, 17
NEW YORK ....	April 28, 29, May 1, 2 June 1, 2, 3 A.M. P.M. Sept. 4, 4, 5, 6	April 20, 21, 22, 23 June 4 Aug. 11, 12 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 10		April 24, 25, 26, 27 A.M. P.M. May 29, 30, 30, 31 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 6, 7, 8, 10 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 25, 26, 27
PHILADELPHIA	April 20, 21, 22 A.M. P.M. July 3, 4, 4, 5 Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 1, 2	April 15 April 28, 29, 30, May 1 June 1, 3 June 25, Aug. 13 Sept. 30, Oct. 1	May 4, 5, 6, 7 May 23 June 27, 28, 29, 30, July 1 Sept. 3		May 22, 23, 24 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 14, 22, 23, 24	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 13, 14, 15, 16 July 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 18, 19, 20
PITTSBURGH ..	June 9, 10, 12, 13 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15	June 18, 19, 20, 21 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 18, 19		April 16, 17, 18 April 30, May 1, 2 June 25, Aug. 13, 30 Sept. 30, Oct. 1	April 23, 24, 25, 26 May 7 June 26, 27, 28 July 2, Sept. 3, 10	April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 25, 26, 27, 28 Aug. 31, Sept. 1, 2
CINCINNATI ....	June 19, 20, 21 July 29, 29, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 23, 25, 26	April 27, 28, 29 A.M. P.M. May 30, 30, 31 June 23, 24 Aug. 11, 12, Sept. 28		April 20, 21, 22 June 1, 2, 3, 4 June 30, July 1 Sept. 1, 2	May 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 June 26, 27 A.M. P.M. July 3, 4, 4, 5
CHICAGO .....	A.M. P.M. June 14, 15, 16, 17, 17 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 23, 25	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 19, 20, 21 July 29, 29, 31, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 3, 4, 5, 6 A.M. P.M. July 3, 4, 4, 5 Sept. 7, 8, 9	April 12, 13, 14, 15 May 25, 26, 27, 28 A.M. P.M. Sept. 4, 4, 5		April 16, 17, 18 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Aug. 29, 30
ST. LOUIS .....	Aug. 5, 6, 7, 8 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 18, 13	June 14, 15, 16, 17 July 29, 30, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 20, 21, 22	June 18, 19, 20, 21 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 23, 24, 25	June 9, 10, 12, 13 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Sept. 12, 13, 14, 15	April 30, 21, 22 June 1, 2, 3 June 29, 30, July 1 A.M. P.M. Sept. 4, 4	April 23, 24, 25, 26 July 3, Sept. 3 Sept. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10	April 27, 28, 29, 30 A.M. P.M. May 23, 30, 30, 31 Sept. 29, 30, Oct. 1	

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	Won	Lost	H.R.	P.C.
E. T. Appleby.....	1	0	31	1.000
P. N. Collins.....	1	0	61	1.000
F. S. Appleby.....	1	0	43	1.000
Ary Bos.....	0	1	47	.000
Edouard Roudj.....	0	1	43	.000
J. E. C. Morton.....	0	1	25	.000

**PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 (Special)**—Billiard champions of two continents met different fates in the international amateur 18.2 baskline billiard tournament at the Manufacturers Club today.

Ary Bos of Holland, champion of Europe, in his first American tournament appearance was beaten by P. N. Colling of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago by the score of 300 to 252.

In the afternoon match and the Appleby of New York, recently crowned champion of the United States, triumphed over J. E. Cope Morton of Philadelphia in the night match, 300 to 206.

All the thrills were in the afternoon match, except Appleby's run of 91, which featured the night game, and was the longest in the tourney so far.

Collins, who finished fourth in the recent national tournament in Brooklyn, led Bos most of the way, and averaged 11 14-26 as against Bos's

10-23. To Collins also went the honor of making the high run of the afternoon, with a well-played 61 in the seventh inning. During this splendid exhibition the westerner made six perfect drives and seemed to have the balls under absolute control. He missed on the long masse close to the short rail.

Bos had a high run of 47 in the twenty-fifth inning, which put him within 24 points of tying the score. During this rally, the European cham-

tion clicked the balls with remarkable speed. The European champion had no excuses to offer, but a number of former national champions in the crowd admitted that the American playing conditions were altogether new to Bos and affected him the same as Edouard Roudil, the French champion, who was defeated in the opening match Monday night. The size of the crowds is thought to have unsettled Bos and Roudil. Playing abroad these stars seldom face more

han 100 spectators and the halls are also much smaller. It is believed that both Bos and Roudl will turn in victories in their next turn at the table. The match by innings:

P. N. Collins—	0	7	4	27	17	3	61	94	0	0	28
23	10	9	5	1	9	3	2	25	11	0	1
High run—	61.	Average—	11	14-26.							
Ally Bos—	2	7	1	1	0	4	30	27	8	21	19
0	12	11	0	0	12	5	3	15	0	4	5
—	2-63.										
High run—	47.	Average—	10	3-28.							

Referee—J. H. Lewis, Chicago.

The night match was a long drawn out affair of 35 innings, in which An-

Appleby played good, bad and indifferent billiards. Appleby also went out in an unfinished run of 43 and had the balls in a position to click off many more. The New Yorker averaged 20-35 and Morton, the star of the inner league, Philadelphia, averaged 31-35. Morton's best run was 25, which he made in the twenty-third inning, missing on a follow shot. The match by innings:

E. T. Appleby	0	0	16	16	12	10	10	10	0			
15	91	11	4	0	26	13	10	15	0	1	7	0

1 12 1 1 0 12 43—300. High run—91.  
 yerge—8 20-35.  
 J. E. C. Morton—13 4 1 3 2 0 8 20 10  
 1 13 0 0 1 6 0 2 5 8 8 21 25 1 0 4 0  
 4 20 0 1 2 4 15—206. High run—25.  
 yerge—5 31-35. Referee—J. H. Lewis,  
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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## A Literary Letter

London, January, 1922.

A recent literary, public dinner, in London, it was noticed that the eyes of groups of guests became directed, again and again, toward a certain corner of the room. One group would look; the word would be passed along; then another group would look, and so on. My neighbor, who was a stranger, noticed these interested glances and asked me what they meant. I replied: "Well, it's rather curious, but over in that corner are the two young men novelists who have made the greatest success in America in recent times. The lady sitting between them has brought them as her guests. They are Sinclair Lewis, author of 'Main Street,' and A. S. M. Hutchinson, author of 'If Winter Comes.' " "How very interesting," remarked my neighbor. "See, they are engaged in conversation! I wonder what they are talking about."

Later in the evening I asked Sinclair Lewis to introduce me to A. S. M. Hutchinson. It was an interesting encounter. I, an author of small circulations, talking to two youngish men with enormous circulations. I asked them in turn, privately, if they were able to use the word "million," a moiety of it, in regard to the circulation of their books, and from the lips of each I learned that each had passed the quarter-million mark. I noted that, when they used the word "million," they uttered it with reverential precision. Mr. Hutchinson has sent many to Shelley, attracted by the magic of the line from which he takes his title.

O Wind,  
If Winter comes, can Spring be far behind?

And, while I was discussing circulations and literary art with these two novelists, Belinda had been having an intellectual flirtation with a Japanese poet. She had interested him by saying that, as a child, she had learned a little poem about a Japanese who found that a morning glory had clambered round his water-bucket, and that, as he did not like to destroy it, he had gone next door for water. When she recalled this to the Japanese poet, he said, "O, but that is one of our most famous classics." He wrote it down on his menu. Here is the poem:

O dear little Morning Glory,  
You have clambered to my water-bucket  
With your blossom.  
How can I tear you from my well?  
I would rather go next door,  
To beg for water.

The next night another Japanese poet, Mr. Takahito Iwai, told the members of the Poetry Society how important a part poems play in the national education of Japan. He said that, at the New Year festival, anyone may present an original Japanese poem on a subject announced by the Emperor beforehand. The few selected as worthy, after a few days, are read in public, and the Emperor, in the presence of the Royal Family and Ministers.

Everyone has heard of the threat made by Englishmen of substance, when they meet an injustice, that they will write to The Times about it. I, myself, heard, only the other day, an irascible old gentleman in a tram-car say he would write to The Times because he had been charged, as he thought, a halfpenny more than the legal fare. But The Times is the recipient of major matters as well as of minor grievances. The other day the Lord Chancellor contributed a column article to The Times on that very gallant gentleman, and flying man, Group-Captain Jack Scott. Here is a passage from above, a fine article that bears on literature:

"I know of no character in history or fiction of whom he more constantly reminded me than of 'Valiant,' in 'Pilgrim's Progress,' walking into the dark river. And like Valiant he, too, during four years of cool and inexhaustible daring, might have asked, and with the same contempt, 'O Death, where is thy sting?' O Grave, where is thy victory?"

Next day another of these major communications appeared in The Times, a kind of lay sermon by Frederick Harrison; and to show how eager the world is for such simple, larger hope statements, I may remark that I saw two people in a hotel where I was staying, after handing round this letter to their friends, read, cut it out for presentation. Here is the passage: "I come, then, to this. Nothing can help us, nothing can save us, but a higher moral sense, a national creed of loyalty, discipline, unselfish devotion to duty—in a word, a more efficient religion. . . . We want a League of Humanity—not a League of Nations."

The book of the week has been 'The Stage Life of Mrs. Stirling.' She was the great actress, and great lady of whom Mr. Gladstone in 1884, while lunching with Miss Mary Anderson, said to her (it was during the run of 'Romeo and Juliet' at the Lyceum), 'You'll be seeing Fanny Stirling to-night. Please tell her from me—she was my first love. No harm to tell her so now.' Mrs. Stirling was not my first stage love. There was reserved for Miss Ellen Terry. And it was curious that the only time I ever saw Mrs. Stirling was when she played the Nurse to Ellen Terry's Juliet, at the Lyceum in 1882, and I can remember to this day the extraordinary vivacity of Mrs. Stirling as the Nurse and the extraordinary charm of Ellen Terry as Juliet, and the extraordinary badness, yet so fascinating, of Henry Irving as Romeo. Of Mrs. Stirling's Nurse, it has been said that it was the ultimate triumph of effortless and assured calm. She passed from feebly boisterous hilarity to little gusts of virile pettishness with a familiar certainty and ease. This book may not be great literature, but to read it through on a January evening, with the wind howling outside, is to be quite happy, and quite indifferent to the elements or anything else.

Mr. Horace B. Liveright, who is described as "America's youngest publisher," is visiting London and has

been interviewed by The Daily News. "We have three times your population," he said, "and yet for every good writer we have you produce at least three." That may be so, but it must also be remembered that England has been at the business rather longer than America, and that tradition and training do count. Among the English writers that Mr. Liveright considers should be better known in America are Rose Macaulay, John Galsworthy, the Sitwells and Aldous Huxley. Of American authors who should be better known in England he named Theodore Dreiser, Waldo Frank, Sinclair Lewis, Evelyn Scott and Edna St. Vincent Millay. Mr. Liveright purposes starting an American publishing firm in London.

I have to report that I have at last seen a movie that gave me unalloyed pleasure. It was 'Disraeli,' starring George Arliss. Mr. Arliss, who is an Englishman, very successful as an actor in America, is rather short of stature for Disraeli, but his precise, intimate and sympathetic manner of acting gave me the uncanny realization of the character of Disraeli. The movie, which is founded on the drama, deals entirely with one episode in Disraeli's career—the purchase of the Suez Canal shares for the government. The melodrama is quite good, but what remains in my memory is the acting of George Arliss, who wanders through the scenes like a wraith, and when he is on the stage no one else seems to be there. It will be curious to see how a London audience takes his acting in William Archer's 'The Green Goddess,' which is due in London this spring.

Edwin Drew, who is described as the last of the few members of the London Dickensian Society, has received several paragraphs from the press. Later, I believe, his chief business was conducting parties of admirers to Dickensian scenes in London. He was also known as a lightning rhymster, with the record of 75 couplets at one public gathering. His rhyme on St. Paul ran thus:

A marvelous building, the glory of men,  
The most beautiful nest ever built by a pen.

He was a kindly, very ambitious little man, without any particular literary gift, and I should not have mentioned him had we not met many, many years ago at a Bohemian gathering. I greatly pleased him by telling him that I was familiar with his name. "It's more important than you think," he replied. "Dickens took the title of his last novel, 'Edwin Drood,' from my name." This is the only place of first-hand Dickensian lore that I have ever contributed to the world.

The English Language Club is now the publisher of English, a monthly journal. "For lovers of the English language at home and abroad." There are some excellent articles in it. One is by Dr. Jayne Weston on "The Writing of English." He quotes a charming, wandering passage by Lawrence Sterne, showing the beginner how not to form his style; he then quotes the following passage from Macaulay, to show how a style may be formed:

To Straight Statements I have added:  
"The characteristic peculiarity of Johnson's intellect was the union of great powers with low prejudices. He judged of him by the best parts of his mind, we should place him almost as high as he was placed by the idolatry of Boswell; if by the worst parts of his mind, we should place him even below Boswell himself. When he was not under the influence of some strange example, or some domineering passion, which prevented him from boldly and fairly investigating a subject, he was a wary and acute reasoner, a little too much inclined to skepticism, and a little too fond of paradox. No man was less likely to be imposed upon by fallacies in argument or by exaggerated statement of fact. But if, while he was beating down sophisms and exposing false testimony, some childish prejudices, such as would excite laughter in a well-managed nursery, came across him, he was smitten as if by enchantment. His mind dwindle away under the spell from gigantic elevation to dwarfish littleness." (By Macaulay, quoted in 'English'.)

Among the New Books that I should like to read are:

"The Legends of Smokeover." By L. P. Jacks.

Because this is a satire by one of our most finished ironists, and should be full of high spirits and good reading.

"Readers and Writers. (1917 to 1921)." By A. R. Orage.

Because Mr. A. R. Orage is editor of the New Age, and has a fearless mind and a pointed pen.

"Alarums and Excursions." By James Agate.

Because Mr. Agate is one of the newer essayists, readable, but biting rather than genial.

A Great Critic

Sainte-Beuve. By G. Michaut. Paris: Librairie Hachette. 4 fr.

Sainte-Beuve means for most of us the imposing series of the 'Causeries du Lundi,' the most remarkable body of criticism that ever issued from the mind and hand of one man. But, before he had arrived at the position which made this great achievement possible, he had served a long apprenticeship and gone through many mental vicissitudes. It was many years before he found his true equilibrium, for he was singularly impressionable, swayed by every wind of influence that blew across his path. He was skeptical with Dubois, romantic with Hugo, doctrinaire with Lamennais. But there was something in him which prevented him from submitting wholly and finally to any influence. That something was the critical spirit itself, the quality which made him Sainte-Beuve. He could

sympathize with any mind with which his own came into contact, but he never became so merged therein as to forfeit his own identity. Sooner or later came a reaction, and he passed on to new experiences, the discovery of new points of view and fresh atmospheres.

His power of sympathy made a merely dogmatic criticism—criticism according to rule and measure, as preached by Boileau—impossible to him. At one period, indeed, he was of the diametrically opposite school (which has had a great vogue in these latter days), the school which is con-



Brentano's Bookstore, 33 Union Square, in the 'Seventies

tent to saturate itself in its subject, to interpret but pass no judgment. He did not remain in this way, however. Beneath his impressionability was a core of individuality, which not only kept him from becoming permanently subject to any alien influence but was more and more, as he learned self-knowledge and self-confidence, the touchstone by which he tested the mind and work of others. It was, in fact, the true Sainte-Beuve, and though he took long to discover it, the true Sainte-Beuve had a quite definite and consistent standard. That standard cannot easily be formulated in a few words. Sainte-Beuve himself never formulated it precisely; but it transpires through all the work of his great period. It was a standard of moderation, of the golden mean, essentially classical but not denying that romanticism had enlarged the scope of literature.

Sainte-Beuve's criticism, however, though directed for the most part toward literary work, was never purely literary. He was a moralist and a psychologist. It was the man, more than the work, that interested him. That was why, in his surveys, he always went beyond the work itself, carefully studying all the data that bore on his subject, making use of history, biography, anecdote, disregarding nothing of interpretative value. Nor was it only the man as an individual which he made his concern. He tried also to "place" him, to see him in relation to his own time and to humanity. "Ainsi," as Mr. Michaut says, in a study which is not only an explicit but an implicit tribute to its subject, being an admirable example of the permanent and beneficent influence of Sainte-Beuve's method: "Ainsi s'élargit peu à peu son horizon littéraire. Des lettres pures, et sans le négliger entièrement, il en est venu à l'observation, à l'analyse et même à la science morale; de la psychologie individuelle, il passe à la psychologie des groupes, des époques; et comme il se tient toujours sur le terrain solide de l'expérience et des faits, son étude se fait historique, au point que parfois la littérature proprement dite n'apparaît plus dans ses articles. Et sans doute les théoriciens des genres tranchés peuvent en être choqués; sans doute ces Lundis, qui ne peuvent plus se classer dans une définition traditionnelle, sont des 'monstres' qui les déconcertent. Mais d'un mélange mélangé, qui en fait l'originalité et la saveur: tous les esprits y trouvent de quoi satisfaire leurs goûts. Et peut-être est-ce surtout pour n'être point de purs ouvrages de critique littéraire, qu'ils échappent au sort inévitable des écrits de ce genre: condamnés à être un jour dépassés, oubliés, les Lundis, on les lira longtemps encore; on les lira tant que durera notre langue."

From Papete, Tahiti, comes the following letter from James Norman Hall, collaborator with Charles Nordhoff, of 'Fairy Lands of the South Sea':

"Nordhoff went home for a visit by the last steamer, and it is possible that he will go to New York before he returns here. Both Nordhoff and I have more or less decided to make our home here. There are drawbacks, of course, to the choice of so remote a place, but to my way of thinking, the advantages more than offset them. Much as I love a contemplative life, however, I often feel that we Occidentals should be faithful to our own kind of traditions and our own kind of civilization. Well, Nordhoff and I mean to discover whether we may not be among the faithful even here, and at the same time live the solitary kind of life which has so strong an appeal to both of us."

## Behind the Scenes

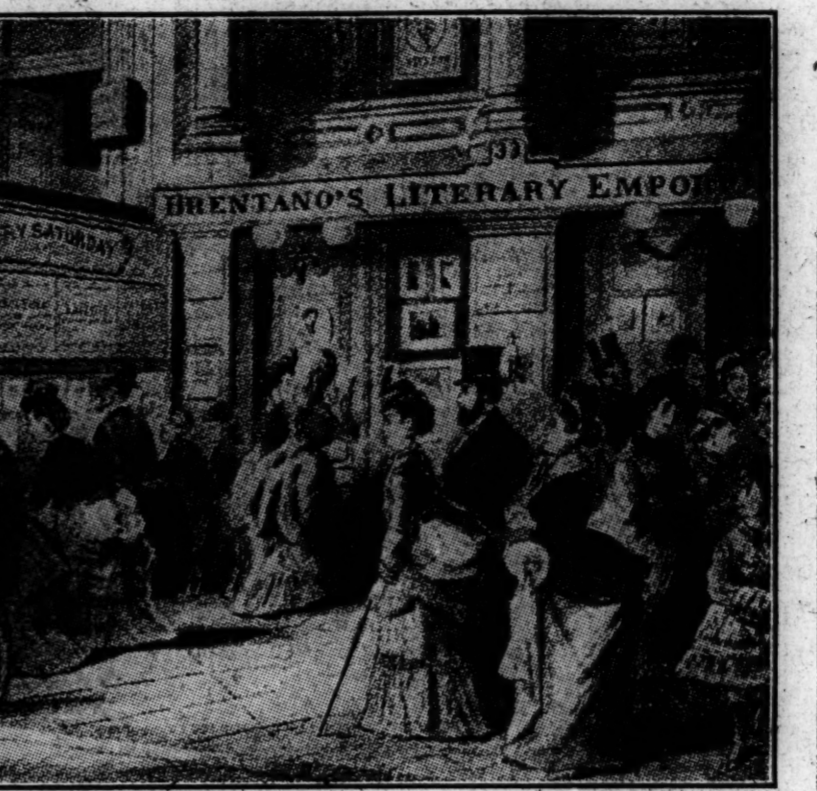
"Forty-odd Years in the Literary Shop," by James L. Ford. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

The title of this volume is distinctly a misnomer, but this in no way detracts from its readability. It should properly be called "Random Reminiscences of James L. Ford and His Times," as in 362 pages there is surprisingly little of "literary" matter or subject. Starting with the time of the author's birth, it gives an anecdotal picture of the chief characters in sport, politics, newspaper offices, and the stage, together with interest-

of natural environment, must be more or less artificial; but she convinces us that her experiment has practical value.

From the moment when "Connie" Parker dresses the part—faded green tam-o'-shanter, worn blue serge dress, "silk stockings"—oh, yes, silk—but very darned—and other things in character even to large green earrings, we follow her through the various adventures, as though living with her the actual life of a girl entirely dependent upon her own labors.

How she struggles to acquire "bad grammar" and the peculiar slang of each particular place! She learns



From "Forty-odd Years in the Literary Shop," by James L. Ford (E. P. Dutton & Co.)

ing pictures of New York and Brooklyn in the days before the city was given up to the problem of transportation.

The literary personages who are referred to, even by name, such as Stockton, Poe, Howells, Steadman, Brander Matthews, and Hopkinson-Smith, might cringe a bit in finding themselves so heterogeneously mixed up with John L. Sullivan, Boss Tweed, Steve Brody, Big Tim Sullivan, and Blondin, to say nothing of confidence men, burglars, and bank wreckers; but the average is raised a little by the introduction of reminiscences of theatrical managers and playwrights, such as Augustin Daly and Steele Mackaye, together with actors and actresses whose names are now memories, ranging from "The Black Crook" to Mary Anderson and George Arliss. A subtitle for this volume might easily be "Behind the Scenes," as Mr. Ford gives us amusing and instructive anecdotes and information covering the beginnings of such magazines as "Life," "Munsey's" and "Cosmopolitan," with particular emphasis on the muck-raking period.

The last twenty years have shown an interesting development of life, manners, and customs in newspaper offices, on the stage, in the restaurants, in politics, and even in the geography itself of the city of New York, and Mr. Ford has seen it all. In transcribing his recollections, he has shown commendable frankness, which adds to the enjoyment of the average reader, if not to some of those who are the targets of his satire, many of whom are still living and active in their chosen vocations. There was evidently no monotony in Mr. Ford's life. No one can accuse this chronicler of emphasizing unduly any one side of the city's activities. Rarely have we seen so many and such diversified people, subjects, and events crowded together within the given number of pages. Except for the misleading title, we could accept it as an interesting human document, and as a readable life-record of a man who experienced much, and was the happy possessor of humor, and who always was ready to turn his hand, indifferent to his surroundings, and oblivious to his companions. The volume is profusely illustrated.

## A Most Human Book

"Working with the Working Woman," by Cornelia Stratton Parker. New York: Harper Bros. \$2.

"Working with the Working Woman" is the kind of book that takes you from cover to cover at a sitting, an effect scarcely to be expected from the presenting of a serious world-wide problem, the problem of the working girl.

Mrs. Parker tells the story of her experiences on six different jobs. She gets these various jobs as any working girl would do, from newspaper advertisements and standing in line with other applicants. She, as "No. 1075" packs chocolates, "is '286 on brass," takes a turn in a laundry, in a bleachery, in a dressmaking establishment, and as pantry girl in a large New York hotel.

Whoever expects a gruesome account of the unhappy down-trodden, aspiring working girl will be disappointed. There are quick glimpses of pathos, to be sure, but so mingled with humor and a strong human interest, that there is nothing depressing in the book; although it leaves one with a feeling that he will, in a way, be responsible for the unsatisfactory conditions if something is not done about the matter.

Mrs. Parker approached the matter, "not as a stranger snooping to investigate but as a factory girl working at a real job." She frankly admits that any experiment in which one steps voluntarily, but temporarily, out

that the girls at the candy factory, when they "vamp" their various "dopes," mean the same as those at the brass factory when they talk of "keepin' company." You love, as Connie did, little "Evelyn" Pauline, who couldn't speak a word of English, but oh, such a smile! Slovenly Irma at the laundry, with her foot in the middle of a white apron and compelled to do her poor work over and over, is frequent cause for laughter. Then comes the touch of pathos, amusing, too, of her craving for "papers," not newspapers, but the kind you write and read to audiences. We sympathize with Connie, when she discovers her own family laundry in the hands of this inefficient girl, and begs to do the things herself. And, then, there's Lillian's pronouncement on the feminist question: "To my notion, all this 'votin' business is nothin' for a lady to get mixed up in." And so it goes, with a laugh on almost every page, from chocolate packing to making salads, and the last attempted love-making of the last cook she meets, as she leaves the hotel and ends her experiment for the time.

In the conclusion Mrs. Parker offers some ideas of her own as the result of her observations. She recognizes three groups among the laboring classes: first, Labor or class conscious group, consisting of organized Labor; second, the industrially conscious group in which she puts the infinitesimal fraction of Labor whose main interest centers around doing their particular job well through a sense of loyalty; third, those who put no more effort into a day's work than is necessary to hold down an uninteresting job. This third class includes practically all of those engaged in class labor.

The great difference that she found between her own attitude and that of her fellow workers was that, no matter what the job, she almost immediately became interested in doing it well. Her hope for the solution of the so-called Labor problem, she finds in a lifting of the third group to the second, and in closer human relationship and better understanding between Capital and Labor. In other words, conflict must be supplanted by cooperation.

Mrs. Parker writes with a peculiar freshness, with a laugh if a laugh can be found, while through every word throbs a strong human interest in her fellows.

In one of their series of musical books, the Duttons have just published "Sir Charles Stanford," by J. F. Porte, a capable volume which offers a sketch of the career of its subject and sympathetic, but critical, account of all his works, with musical illustrations in the text. The author classes Stanford as one of the coterie of men who, in the later nineteenth century, were known as the "Parry group." Of them he says that they "accomplished monumental pioneer work in the face of ignorance, prejudice and indifference," and adds that "there is no doubt that the 'Parry group' performed valuable spade work that was to open the way for their greater successors of the modern school of British composers."

## The Life Work of a Poet

"Collected Poems." By Edwin Arlington Robinson. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$2.50.

Art, beginning in the individual, is of endless growth, for, as it impinges on new thoughts, it strikes out different sparks. No two personalities react in precisely the same way when in contact with a genuine achievement, for there is a universality about art that precludes definitive limitations. And thus a number of critics may come to the work of a great writer and discover and define varying impulses, objectives absolutely antagonistic will loom up before them, and the conclusions drawn may be far apart, indeed. After all, criticism is purely a personal function.

Consequently, when the life work of a man such as Edwin Arlington Robinson is taken under consideration, it must immediately be pointed out that several methods of approach reveal themselves to the critic. It is an assertion of the lasting gesture at Time that Mr. Robinson has made to point out that his work is so rich in quality as to be a many-sided affair, capable of many interpretations. Now that his poetry is collected into a single sturdy volume, opportunity is presented to view the man as a whole, but this may adequately be done in nothing short of a book. The recent action of the Authors Club of New York in designating "Collected Poems" by Edwin Arlington Robinson, the most worthy book of the year, carries with it the requirement that a long study of the writer be issued and this study, which will probably appear next season, will be awaited with interest.

In turning to the 590 pages of the collected poems, the reader is met immediately by the astounding fact of the consistently high average of Mr. Robinson. He has grown in analytic power, of course, but his technique was practically as finished in 1896 as it is in 1922. It is a closely knit technique, compact with cerebral significance, but never heavy or puzzling. Conservative as his verse-forms are, they are yet marked by an unmistakable individuality. It is easy to recognize his style, but not so simple to explain the methods by which it is attained. He explained to the writer of this review, some years ago, that from the first he set himself to write in an idiom that did not strain for effect, that used none of the stock poetic phrases, that was technically "clean," that was never padded, that fused the lesser lines of the poem into as inspired a semblance as the greater lines. All of this he has done, and there is certainly no poet writing in America today who can say so much in such little space as Mr. Robinson can. He possesses the power of striking out single lines that haunt the memory. He can describe a man with eyes like little dollars in the dark.

or command such beautiful vowels, as in the description of Lancelot's thought of Queen Guinevere, who is like a star.

Too far to reach but too fair not to follow. And he can strike a poem home by sudden flares of magic in the concluding lines, such as the mother's dream of her worthless son in "The Gift of God,"

As upward through her dream he fares,  
Half clouded by a crimson fall  
Of roses flung on marble stairs.

Edwin Arlington Robinson's first book, "The Torrent and the Night Before," a slender, paper-bound pamphlet, was published in 1896. It is unprocurable now. But many of the poems in it appeared in his second collection, "The Children of the Night," published in 1897. Here are to be found such excellent pieces as "Luke Havergal," and "John Everedown," the first of that series of figures of Tilbury Town, a gallery to which he has added in every later volume. In 1902 came the first edition of "Captain Craig," a volume remarkable for its acute analysis of a beloved old vagabond, and which also contained that perfectly rounded picture of two old New Englanders, "Isaac and Archibald." "The Town Down the River" appeared in 1910 and, in 1916, appeared the book which many critics designate as the fullest flowering of his genius, "The Man Against the Sky." The books published since then are "Merlin" and "Lancelot" the two Arthurian poems which have been rather misunderstood by readers who expected Tennysonian imitations, "The Three Taverns," a volume of short pieces, and a long study of fear called "Avon's Harvest." The "Collected Poems" include all these volumes, with the exception of certain poems that Mr. Robinson did not regard highly enough to retain, a study of Rembrandt and a handful of sonnets.

There is an uncanny power of intimation in all these poems. The poet always suggests more than he actually says; he points the reader to strange roadways with unguessable endings. His figures are more than unique individuals; by some mysterious alchemy they are translated into sudden shafts of light upon the multitudinous manifestations of life itself. At times they are types and again they are cryptic commentaries on strange and indeterminate gestures of man.

In turning to the Arthurian poems

the reader will be struck, first of all, by their great dissimilarity to Tennyson. Mr. Robinson treats Arthur and Guinevere, Lancelot and Merlin, from a modern analytic viewpoint. Beside that, a modern significance is to be found in these two long poems, especially in "Merlin." Here the troubled days of the great war are presented in thin disguise. It is the crumbling to pieces of an old world and the beginnings of a new that form a background for the ancient wizard, Merlin's, love for Vivien in the green fastnesses of Brocelande. "Lancelot," which tells again but in an admirably new fashion that is always individual, the great story of the tragic love between Guinevere and King Arthur's first knight, may be read for the sake of the story simply, although certain symbolic themes are inherent in it.

The book is a plethora of riches. Page after page of restrained, perfect verse passes beneath the reader's eyes, as he works his way slowly onward through the mazy pages. It is an enduring book, for it may be read again and again and still new beauties will be discovered. There is no one with whom Mr. Robinson may be compared in this country. One must go to England, to Thomas Hardy, before a fit comparison is discovered. Both men are ironists in a sense, although Mr. Robinson does not mix the wormwood of knowing disillusionment with his work as the English master does. He is kinder, more mellow, and, albeit seemingly distant and self-contained, always quick with sympathy and gentle in understanding. It is the elemental things that surround him. Moving through the labyrinth of modern life, he always keeps his eyes fixed on the eternal mountains, knowing that little things pass and have their day. His poetry is a conclusive gesture of denial to transience and through it, one cannot doubt, he will endure as an aesthetic force for many generations.

## On the Better Use of Books

We hear a continuous and appealing plea for "better books," but it is a fair question to ask whether this is the really crying need. Is not what we require in our civilization, rather, a better use of the books now resting upon library shelves? We pride ourselves upon the acquisition of books. We have upon our shelves many volumes, which we have never personally read. A large percentage of those we have read we have no desire to read again. For what, then, do we store these volumes, in these days when the housing problem places so high a premium upon even the space occupied by a book? How many of the books that we enjoyed are being read by the present generation? Think of the popularity which "Quo Vadis" enjoyed. How many of the younger readers know it except by name? Of the standard authors, selected volumes have been read by our children, because prescribed in their school work; but few stand, in these younger thoughts, as anything other than a part of their education. Those of us who read "David Copperfield" once each year, as a literary inspiration, are now objects of curiosity to our progeny.

Good books are being written and will be written; but if the literature of the world remained without additions for even a century, the mass of worth-while reading in our libraries might easily supply food for the intellectuals of the world, during that period, without requiring repetition.

The City of Boston is making a definite effort, through its Chamber of Commerce, to make known to the public the informational sources at the disposal of students or readers. The general reader knows vaguely that the Boston Public Library and its branches contain 1,300,000 volumes, and the fact of this vast number actually repels rather than attracts. A limited number know how to make use of the resources at their disposal. This new movement in Boston will tend to increase this limited number, by issuing bulletins and general instructions as to how information of any given subject may be discovered in the midst of this mass of knowledge. The New York Public Library contains over 2,000,000 volumes, and the Congressional Library in Washington over 2,500,000. Outside the large cities, of course, the number of volumes is materially smaller, yet public benefactors for years have placed libraries and books at the disposal of everyone. The need, therefore, is to get to the people knowledge of how to reach the literature they seek, rather than the addition of new knowledge, valuable as this may be.



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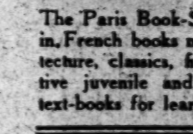
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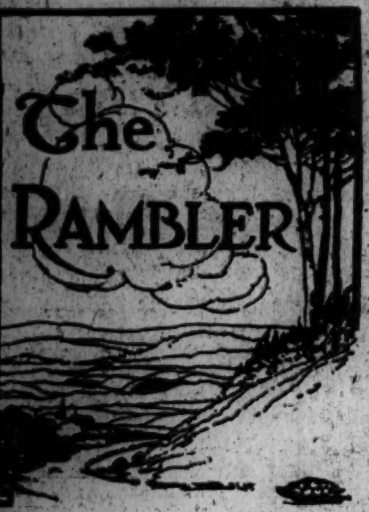
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## THE HOME FORUM



## The Five Seasons

There used to be four seasons. Have not poets sung them unceasingly ever since the weather became useful copy, and have not mariners assured us of their classification? And when you have a sailor's word and a poet's word for anything, can you ask more? The ancients accepted their seasons very meekly and they were "harsh" or "soft," according to formula; in modern days men did much the same, but of late a change has been felt that shows itself in more ways than one.

Men have gradually and almost imperceptibly discovered that if they gave their comfort and peace into the hands of the seasons, the business of living was going to be a good deal hindered. But what were they to do? The textbooks of weather dogma said "umbrella for this time of year" and "palm-leaf fans for that," and every one took it as a true and fundamental saying, although they noticed that their umbrellas were often in the way and their palm-leaf fans unusable and superfluous. Things became vexing from time to time and men said that there was something wrong, although they could not tell what it was. What they really sought unconsciously was a standard and adjustable season, that could be used and enjoyed at any time, without reference to weather reports and quite beyond the expositions of the thermometer.

It was no use to say that they found the seasons more or less inconvenient and inconsistent, for that gave them no remedy, so after long experience and thought they have gradually come to see that the seasons themselves would never change their own system. If men could be persuaded to believe in the prescriptive rights of winter and the statutory charms of spring, simply because of certain facts, why, then spring and winter were well content to have their work done for them and would have nothing changed and autumn and summer

## One Day He Felt Good-Natured

But one day a man noticed that he was feeling very good-natured; he was not ruffled much, or if he was, the ruffling passed away, he met no bores, perfect strangers showed evident good-will—altogether, he passed a most agreeable and profitable day. The next day, the precise date has not been preserved for us, things did not go quite so well; his breakfast was not quite to his liking and he almost missed his train. Had he been a careless man, he would not have compared one day with another, but he had a good memory and suddenly he thought him of yesterday's good nature and sunshine. No sooner thought than done; he changed his attitude and did his very best to be good-natured, not so much to smile, as that can be not much more than an affair of muscular contraction, as to look about him for brotherhood, and though he was a man very nice in his dress and strict in the point of grammar, he perceived with grateful pleasure that this day was going to be as good as the one preceding.

A real like this set him thinking, and as day followed day and at each bettered the last, he found that he had forgotten all about the weather until he was asked whether he wasn't glad that summer was coming. Certainly, most certainly, said our friend to his acquaintance, for this last was an excellent, archaic thinker, and, meaning well, had to be soothed. Better patience than a superior tone. His acquaintance told him he was looking well and he told the acquaintance that he was, too. Our friend was a precise man, fond of neat memoranda and a docket of letters, so you cannot be surprised to hear that he tabulated the results of his new attitude toward the seasons and his evident emancipation. So extraordinary were they that he decided to tell his friends about it.

## He Gives Figures

They came in answer to his summons, a group of reasonable men, some logical and others with a sense of humor, indeed, there were those who had both, but all of them under the season's tyranny. He made them a short talk and then he read his figures to them. After the end, after they had listened to him with great attention, he asked them whether they saw any meaning in all this and whether they drew any conclusion. One of them said that so far as he was concerned, he had long objected to the seasons and that for his part he would welcome a change that resulted in his being able to carry his weather about with him. Our friend asked him, "And was that good nature was a great comfort, but—Here our friend interrupted him and said that he thought he had gained his point, and would propose his great reform.

His audience had heard a good deal about reform and had seen some of it, with the result that its accomplishment sometimes was not equal to its announcement, but they listened with confidence in our friend and waited for him to propose his scheme. He said that it was nothing complicated or difficult, it was not a Pollyanna form of betterment and that he merely proposed that they one and all try being good-natured, in which case his experience showed him that there was a negligible quantity and the seasons more or less of an imposition. Further, that he had been pleased, surprised and comforted to discover what a great number of good-natured people there were in the world, so much had he found this to be the case, that he himself found it much cheaper to be good-natured than to buy either umbrella or palm-leaf fans and he was going to stick to it. Would they not like to give his system a trial?

## The Most Beautiful Results

It was plain that in his words there was a persuading reasonableness, for his friends all agreed that they would take the matter into consideration. "No," said he, "if you're going to do it, do it now," and they did, with the most beautiful results, for with him they all now possess this fifth or general season that rises superior to the old dogmatic ones and indeed pays no attention to them. The weather reports are unread by them, the sun is a faithful attendant and personal friend, none of them ever miss a train and if he did, would not be disturbed. They have circumvented the seasons and each one of them has added to the pleasures of his livelihood through the remarkable discovery of this methodical and observant man who one morning caught himself being good-natured. They have added to their number for a season, as he observed that things seemed to move smoothly with them, and the rest of the community was anxious to learn how this was effected.

They have never patented the process, for it is not to be patented, but acquired with the heart and it has always existed. The fifth season, in the language of advertising, "supplies a long-felt want," and is proving itself to be the only season.

J. H. S.

Now though it be undoubtedly true from one point of view that what a man has to say is of more importance than how he says it, and that modern criticism especially is more apt to be guided by its moral and even political sympathies than by aesthetic principles, it remains as true as ever that only those things have been said finally which have been said perfectly, and that this finished utterance is peculiarly the office of poetry, or of what we call literature. We are forced to call imaginative literature, indeed, it may be said that, in whatever kind of writing, it is style alone that is able to hold the attention of the world long. Let a man be ever so rich in thought, if he is clumsy in the expression of it, his stakings, like that of an old Spanish treasure, will be hastened by the very weight of his bullion; and perhaps, after the lapse of a century, some lucky diver fishes up his ingots and makes a fortune out of him.

—James Russell Lowell.

## Travel

God makes a path, provides a Guide  
And feeds in Wilderness!  
His glorious Name, while breath remains  
O that I may confesse.

Lost many a time, I have had no guide,  
No House but hollow tree!  
In stormy winter night, no fire  
No Food, no Company.

In Him I have found a House, a Bed,  
A Table, Company;  
No cup so bitter, but's made sweet  
When God shall Sweetening be.

—Roger Williams.

## Christopher and His Grandfather

The worse the road was, the more beautiful it was to Christopher. Every stone had a meaning for him; he knew them all. The shape of a rut seemed to him to be a geographical accident almost of the same kind as the great mass of the Tannus. In his head he had the map of all the ditches and hillocks of the region extending two kilometers round about the house, and when he made any change in the fixed ordering of the furrows he thought himself no less important than an engineer with a gang of



Portrait, "Barbara," from the painting by Lillian Westcott Hale

The Corcoran Gallery of Art is said to have upheld its highest standards in the December-January exhibition of oil paintings by contemporary American artists. About 300 pictures were hung. Lillian Westcott Hale's portrait, "Barbara," hanging in Gallery C, in somewhat distinguished company, was agreed upon to be one of the few most excellent examples of portraiture which dominated the gallery.

Had a prize been awarded for pure charm, "Barbara" must certainly have taken it. Here is no counterfeit presentment, no sacrifice of individuality to striking color or strained effect, no emphasizing of peculiarity; but a veritable child. The sweetly musing gaze, as if into wonderland, the ripe lips just about to open, the piquant point of the delicate chin, the serene yet wide awake pose of the fragile figure, have all been transferred to the canvas with a skill inspired and restrained by sympathy. One welcomes the introduction. One would like to know Barbara.

## The Paths Tell Their Own Story

Sometimes the very look of a path will tell its story; the soft mud trampled with hoof-prints means that cows follow it down to the spring; the beech trees that meet overhead in a leafy shelter show the dusty wayfarer's escape from the sun. Brown leaves tossed into heaps lead to the horse-chestnut tree. A spray of white blossoms beyond the turn and sweet pungent fragrance on the air betray the early ash-bush. Sometimes, however, there is no clew and the path is full of surprises at every turn. Starting out on a gentle slope by ferns and mosses in a way to tempt the cautious foot, and proceeding in a sedate and regular manner, it will suddenly double on itself and lead to a steep, grey boulder rising up by an old cedar tree. Can it end here so soon? For what purpose could it thus lead on only to block the way? Turn to the right—turn to the left—no trace of footsteps further. But what is this for sharp eyes to discover! A bit of soil clinging to the rock—a footprint in the moss—a crevice shaded by the shoe. The way is over! Easy enough when someone has been there before. The cedar tree to cling to—the gentle slope for a quick run down the other side, and the plunge into a feast carpet of checker-berries.

Again will a path lead on and on, up one slope and down another in a persuasive sort of way—will offer blueberries on one hand, violets on the other, enticing cross-paths to tempt a choice, shady seats for loitering with bird notes above in the trees and softest of moss for the feet. And then when it seems to have led to the very heart of the woods there comes a sudden turn and behold, a house, a henyard and a wood-pile with the high road and the trolley car close at hand! Some there are who know the ways of the woods and whose eyes are so keen that they find the paths that were not made by human feet. Tiny footprints lead the way to the woodchuck's hole; the little pattern of three toes points the direction of the oven bird's nest. To him who can read, the slant of the grasses, the nibbled leaves and now and then a hoof print in the soil, show where the hungry deer are seeking wild apple trees.

Thank God! there is always a Land of Beyond.

For us who are true to the trail,  
A vision to seek, a beckoning peak,  
A farness that never will fail.

—Robert Service.

under their feet, crackling. Alder-trees leaned over the river, almost half in the water. A cloud of gnats danced. A boat passed noiselessly, drawn on by the peaceful current, striding along. The water sucked the branches of the willows with a little noise of the lips. The light was soft and misty, the air fresh, the river silvery grey. They reached their home, and the crickets chirped, and on the threshold smiled his mother's dear face.

—Jean Christopher (The Dawn), by Romain Rolland, translated by Gilbert Cannan.

## Goethe on Scott's Art

Fri. Mar. 11. (1831).—At dinner with Goethe, talked on various subjects. "It is a peculiarity of Walter Scott's," said he, "that his great talent in representing details often leads him into faults. Thus, in 'Ivanhoe,' there is a scene where they are seated at a table in a castle-hall, at night, and a stranger enters. Now, he is quite right in describing the stranger's appearance and dress, but it is a fault that he goes to the length of describing his feet, shoes, and stockings. When we sit down in the evening, and some one comes in, we see only the upper part of his body. If I describe the feet, daylight enters at once, and the scene loses its nocturnal character."

I felt the force of these words, and noted them down for future occasions. Goethe then continued to speak with great admiration of Sir Walter Scott. I requested him to put his views on paper, which he refused to do, remarking that Scott's art was so high that it is hard to give a public opinion about him.—"Conversations of Goethe with Eckermann and Soret," translated from the German by John Oxenford.

## Venice

On rosy Venice's breast  
The gondolier at rest;  
No fisher is in sight,  
Not a light.

Lone seated on the strand,  
Uplifts the lion grand  
His foot of bronze on high  
Against the sky.

As if with resting wing  
Like herons in a ring,  
Vessels and shallows keep  
Their quiet sleep

Upon the vapoury bay,  
And when the light winds play,  
Their pennons, lately whist,  
Cross in the mist.

The moon is now concealed,  
And now but half revealed,  
Velling her face so pale  
With starry veil.

The palace of the knight,  
The staircases so white,  
The solemn portico  
Are in repose.

Each bridge and thoroughfare  
The gloomy statues there,  
The gulfs that tremble so  
When the winds blow.

All still, save guards that pace,  
With halberds long, their space,  
Watching the battle walls  
Of arsenals.

—Alfred de Musset. Translated by Charlotte Fliske Bates.

## Blake's Authentic Language

Blake, the poet, knows that nature cannot be expressed merely as nature or in terms of things seen by the material eye:

"Farewell, green fields and happy grove,  
Where flocks have took delight.  
Where lambs have nibbled, silent move  
The feet of angels bright."

This is not what we have seen, but it is our experience of a moonlit, empty meadow, and of the expectancy that is in all calm beauty. And then the poem passes out of nature, yet naturally, into a millennial dream of the daylight peace which this peace of moonlight seems to promise:

"And there the lion's ruddy eyes  
Shall flow with tears of gold,  
And pitying the tender cries,  
And walking round the fold,  
Saying, 'Wrath by his meekness,  
And by his health, sickness  
Is driven away  
From our immortal day.'"

The human has been all emptied and purified into nature; and then the natural is all humanized again into the supernatural; and it is poetry, with its visionary authenticity of sound and sense, that completes our belief in the process.

Blake was a man imperfect like the rest of us, and his writings and drawings are full of perversity, failure, willfulness. But the great artist is a man who can now and again free himself in his art of all imperfection and be no longer human but everyman. Blake knew this—it was an article of his faith; through all his long life he was attempting that freedom and, because he saw it as an end more clearly than other poets, so did he in time achieve it more completely. There are no words in our language so unalterable as his.—From The Times (London) Literary Supplement.

## The Guilty Countenance

Bus after bus jolted past me on the Avenue, the conductor of each shouting the fateful cry: "Full up." At last a passenger alighted at my corner, and I eagerly took the place he had left. The woman next the window wore elegant and voluminous fur wraps, her hands were deep in a muff, and her elbows bored my sides. I had about half the space to which I was entitled. Whenever the conductor forced his way in to collect a fare, his coat sleeve brushed one of my packages to the floor. My books persisted in slipping, too. A pas-

## Zarephath

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE of the problems of the ages is lack. It has confronted every generation. It confronts this one. To many people, the belief of lack brings terror. Lack is one of the errors emanating from the Pandora box of finite beliefs, which declares that man is material and subject to material laws and limitations. Christian Science assures us, however, that God being Spirit, the universe including man is spiritual. God's man, the only man there is, is not dependent upon matter for support; he is sustained, fed, and clothed spiritually, inasmuch as Spirit is All-in-all.

Both the Old and New Testaments record notable demonstrations over the belief of lack, one of the most interesting being that of Elijah and the widow of Zarephath. When Elijah appeared on the scene, the woman informed him that she had barely enough meal with which to make a bit of cake for herself and child, after which she and her son would be faced by starvation. The prophet, however, instead of accepting the suggestion, told the woman to bake the cake and give him some of it, after which she should satisfy her own and the child's hunger. The narrative indicates that when the woman complied with this astonishing command to give in the presence of such evident poverty, she awoke from the error that was obsessing her, even as one awakes from a disturbing night dream to find that all is well. This appears to have opened the way for the truth of God's abundance to take possession of the woman's thought; for from that moment, the record tells us, she and her household had enough and to spare.

Several years ago, the writer had an experience which helped him to understand as never before the above-mentioned demonstration. He was the guest of some friends in a rural community where a group of earnest Christian Scientists were endeavoring to raise means with which to make needed improvements in the hall where they were meeting. When the thought of giving to the project presented itself to him, all sorts of negative arguments paraded before his thought. Was he not already shouldering enough expense? Would it not prevent him from giving needed help in other directions? Was it not wiser, after all, to let the little band make its own demonstration? After listening to these and other suggestions of limitation and selfishness, he was reminded of the incident at Zarephath. Then the light began to break. He saw that a closed hand could neither give nor receive, but that an open hand could both give and

receive; the hand, of course, signifying our attitude of thought. Did not Jesus tell his followers to give first, after which it would be given unto them?

Turning to page 79 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," he read these words by Mrs. Eddy: "Giving does not impoverish us in the service of our Maker, neither does withholding enrich us." The reason now became evident. By giving, we take one of the most necessary steps in the process of inheriting our birthright as the sons and daughters of God. By withholding help from others, thus accepting the suggestion of lack, we deny that birthright, thereby shutting out the recognition and enjoyment of blessings that rightfully are ours and otherwise would be proved to be ours. Jesus referred with approbation to the widow who cast into the treasury all that she had of visible supply, as if to say that she knew from where and how her support came.

Needless to say, the writer hesitated no more, but opened his hand to the faithful few by giving an amount which, earlier in the day, he would have believed to be beyond consideration by him. When he reached home early next morning, a messenger handed him a package containing a much needed article that was, in value, twice the amount of his contribution. Furthermore, before nightfall the postman brought a letter inclosing a check, the face value of which alone exceeded that of the gift. Thus the measure which he had meted was measured to him, not once or twice only, but thrice. In addition thereto, he had found the remedy for lack to be in scientific giving.

In reality, man has never lacked anything, be it life, health, happiness, or supply, for man is God's idea or reflection, in whom the loving Father is always well pleased. As the prodigal's parent said to the elder son, so God says to all His children, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine." God intends that we should have everything that is needful and good. When we recognize this fact, we shall turn upon and reject the temptation to believe in lack as readily as we now turn upon and reject the temptation to believe in sickness and sin. All that the Father has is ours, here and now. Is not that enough? Can we have more than all? Let us begin to enjoy that which divine Love has already given us and which we shall have as soon as we are ready prayerfully to claim it.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 15, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### State Aid to War Veterans

IN THE discussion of proposed federal bonus legislation in aid of those who saw service under the American flag in the recent war, the important fact is frequently overlooked that very considerable sums are being paid, or will be paid, for this purpose by individual states of the Union. As a result of a nation-wide survey recently made by a New York City banking house, the interesting fact is disclosed that bonuses totaling \$191,339,200 are being paid the veterans in thirteen of the states, and that legislation has been passed providing for additional bonuses of \$156,500,000. It is shown that every state, with the exception of Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi has passed legislation providing aid of some nature for the veterans. In Missouri, within a short time, the sum of \$15,000,000 will be disbursed. In New York, where preparations were being made for bonus payments in August last, the law was declared unconstitutional by the courts. In North Dakota, where provision was made for the payment of \$25 for every month of service, immediate relief may be delayed because of the failure to certify the tax levy in time to make the fund available in March, when the first installment was promised.

In some of the states where favorable legislation has been enacted, final action awaits the ratification or rejection of the plan by referendum elections next fall. In Illinois, for instance, it is proposed to pay a total of \$55,000,000 in allotments representing \$15 for each month served, with a maximum of \$300; Kansas will vote on a bond issue to provide a \$25,000,000 total, or a dollar a day for each day of service, with like action assured in several other states. Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have made, or will make, payments to each soldier totaling \$100 in cash, it is stated. Cash bonuses are also being paid by Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota and Washington. In Pennsylvania an appropriation of \$35,000,000 in the form of a bond issue awaits legislative approval before being referred to the people. Legislation is also pending in California, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, and again in New York.

Aside from this relief, in the form of money and other material aid, many millions of dollars are being expended by the states in the form of loans and in providing educational facilities. In some states assistance is being given in acquiring or building homes and in buying and improving farm lands. In still other states the employment of veterans is given preference under the civil service laws.

The survey shows anything but indifference for the welfare of the returned soldiers, and in a sense answers the insistent demand for precipitate action by the national Congress in providing for immediate or continuing payments in the form of cash bonuses. The important fact should not be forgotten that there is no unanimous demand by the veterans for this so-called adjusted compensation. Many of those who would become the beneficiaries of the fund are not in need of assistance, and it is pretty generally conceded that the receipt of a comparatively large sum of money in a single payment would not be an unmixed blessing to some of those who are most vehement in their insistence for aid.

It cannot for a moment be denied that there are thousands and indeed hundreds of thousands of incapacitated needy veterans to whom the relief would be grateful and helpful. These should be aided at once, and substantially. But, touching the declared purpose of political leaders to place themselves on record before the opening of the next congressional election campaign in favor of the enactment of a federal bonus law, consideration might be given to what has already been done by the states in behalf of the soldiers. Readjustments of national and international finances have not yet been made, and the burden of war taxes is still heavy upon the people and the industries of the country. No unwise or heedless step should be taken under the pretense of paying a debt of honor if by any possibility it can be charged that the actuating motive is a desire to gain personal or partisan advantage.

### What China Seems to Have Gained

THE three emissaries of the Chinese Republic who have been called to Peking to give an account of their work in behalf of their government at the Conference recently held in Washington, apparently have no reason to apologize for the things they have done. Even if China had gained in nothing more by reason of her participation in the deliberations of the Conference than the increased prestige which she has attained among the nations of the world, no doubt she might count herself fortunate. But she has, in fact, gained much more than this new prestige. It has been significantly pointed out by one of the delegates, Dr. Wang, that whereas the results at Paris were negative as far as China was concerned, China really getting nothing and participating in the formulation of no treaties, at the Washington Conference actual progress was made toward the solution of China's perplexing political, social and economical problems.

Clearly it is the hope of the Chinese Government that the settlement of the Shantung question will result in the wiping out of the sectional or factional line between North and South China. According to Dr. Wang, the settlement reached is approved by the vast majority of the Chinese people in all the provinces. There seems to have been sent broadcast throughout the nation a reassurance that the progressive dismemberment of the country has been stopped, and that henceforth the people may look forward to an era of such independent progress, political and economic, as they may aspire to, without the dangers of subjugation which have been haunting them for many years.



"'Tis glad I am he's goin'. Ye can feel no independence whin he's 'round."  
"Yis, 'twill be a fine sinse of freedom we'll hav' to be able to do as we want to."

It is no vain forecast to envision in the China of the future a nation of progressive people. Rapidly the ignorant superstitions and fetichisms with which the people of the Western world have always associated the people of China are disappearing. As a result there is growing up a new China. To the people of the West it seems also to be a better China.

It is hardly necessary to explain the solicitude of the people of the United States for China's rights in the Shantung matter. The activities of the Administration have not been prompted in behalf of China through any antagonism to Japan. The real desire, as has been made convincingly apparent, was to preserve China's integrity in the eyes of the world, and to encourage, rather than to retard, the growth of a commendable national spirit of progress. China, dismembered by the greed of her neighbors and by the strife within which submission to such a policy engendered, could not take her rightful place in the great galaxy of independent nations. Civilization, under the program which seemed to have been outlined, was slowly but surely smothering and throttling, almost at its inception, the very ambitions which it should seek to nourish and foster.

Of course China's problems have not all been solved. There is a great work of reconstruction to be accomplished, and China is wise enough to know that friendly aid is necessary in its prosecution. But the first great step in safeguarding what may be gained by the necessary reconstructive processes seems to have been taken. In the past, China has striven only that those of other nations might profit. She has, metaphorically, carried water in a sieve in a vain effort to slake her own social and economic thirst. She has failed to reap where she has sown, and it is not at all to be wondered at that she has tired of useless and unfruitful effort. It is in the emancipation from this condition that China rejoices, and in which the people everywhere will rejoice with her.

### Many Minds on Money

HENRY FORD'S suggestion that the \$30,000,000 needed to complete the Muscle Shoals water-power project could be procured without resorting to a bond issue, through the issuance of Treasury notes based upon the new wealth created by the labor employed in the construction of dams and power houses, has started a nation-wide discussion of the nature and function of money. To the bankers and financiers, and the public that takes its opinions from them, Mr. Ford's idea seems a wholly unsound notion, founded on the erroneous belief that money is the creation of governments, and need not be redeemable in gold or other coins. They assume that he is ignorant of the history of former experiments with paper money, and condemn his suggestion as a step toward unlimited issues of currency that would enormously inflate prices and result in the general confusion and disaster that has been witnessed in Russia, Austria and Germany, where no pretense is made of redeeming the vast issues of government promises to pay.

On the other hand, and especially among the farmers, who believe that the shrinkage in value of their staple crops during the past two years to the amount of ten billion or more dollars was in large part due to an insufficient supply of money, the opponents of a bank-issued currency are forming state and national leagues and associations for the furtherance of the doctrine that all money should be directly issued by the government. The action of the agricultural bloc in Congress in favor of amending the Federal Reserve Bank law so as to provide for the appointment of a farmer to the Federal Reserve Board, is, according to the leaders of the great farm organizations, merely a symptom of widespread dissatisfaction with the present banking system, that, unless checked, will bring another phase of the money question into national politics.

Nor does the agitation for radical changes in the money system come only from the various schools of what may be termed the "more-money" advocates.

Prof. Irving Fisher, a teacher of political economy at Yale, has for some years strongly advocated the adoption of a plan for "stabilizing the dollar" that involves what is practically the abandonment of the gold standard, and the substitution of a multiple standard based on the index prices of a large number of staple commodities. Briefly stated, his proposal is that when the price index shows a general advance or decline in prices, the government shall theoretically add to, or subtract from, the amount of gold in the standard coins. Although Professor Fisher would probably deny that under his system the value of gold would be measured by commodities, instead of commodities by gold, there can be no question but that this would be the practical effect of the adoption of his method for giving us a more stable dollar. The Stable Money League, formed largely as the result of Professor Fisher's agitation for the stabilized dollar, has on its letterhead the names of the Secretary of Agriculture, several college professors of economics and finance, and officers and employees of Federal Reserve Banks. If these eminently respectable citizens can discuss the defects or limitations of the gold standard, why should not ordinary mortals such as Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison be allowed to give their opinions without being accused of gross ignorance?

### The Lure of Easy Profits

WITH increasing frequency, despite the claimed erudition and sagacity of the people in all sections of the United States, come reports of the temporary successful operation, usually in the larger cities, of pretentious "get-rich-quick" schemes. The operation of such undertakings is possible only because of the cupidity and greed of those who, soon or late, admit themselves to be the victims of sharpers and confidence men who seek to dignify their business by fitting up sumptuous offices and assuming an air of stability and prosperity. It seems, strangely enough, not to matter in the least how often the fraudulent operations of these swindlers are exposed in the public prints. There are always new victims ready to take a chance in an effort to "beat" a game they instinctively know to be fraudulent but which they hope to play successfully. In every person there must be the intuition to speculate, to get something for nothing, to prove that adroitness which we all secretly believe we possess. The important consideration is too often forgotten that those who devise such ventures are careful that the odds are in their favor.

Only a few years ago, in St. Louis, there was uncovered one of the most stupendous get-rich-quick frauds which had been perpetrated in a generation. There had suddenly sprung up in that city two or three wild-cat companies whose organizers claimed to be able, through the use of secret information, to win an unlimited amount of money by placing wagers on horse races, at that time common throughout the country. A return of 10 per cent a month, or 120 per cent a year, was promised investors, and for months this was paid, just as Charles Ponzi, a Boston perpetrator of a similar fraud of some magnitude, paid his clients until his methods were exposed. But of course these large returns were not paid out of legitimate earnings. They were paid, necessarily, out of the new capital which constantly poured in. And somewhat more remarkable than this is the fact that no very great amounts were ever paid out by the promoters of these schemes. Investors, being told that they could have their dividends, preferred to let them remain as an additional investment. So nearly everything that came to the mill of the sharpers proved to be grist, giving them additional resources to promote their flagrant frauds.

Newspaper reports tell of the recent disclosure in Chicago of the operation of a stock-selling scheme in which oil-land promotion was used as the basis of a plan which seems to have victimized small individual

investors to the extent of at least \$4,500,000, and possibly to a total of \$7,000,000. The questionable assets of the concern are said to consist of stocks with a face value of not over \$1,000,000. The methods of these promoters were much the same as those employed by the St. Louis and Boston concerns.

How often must the story of these dishonest undertakings be told before the American people become sensible of the patent frauds so frequently practiced? The methods used are so elementary that no one should be deceived by them. And yet people are deceived time and again. There should be a general rule sufficient to guide the public when the temptation comes to invest in get-rich-quick enterprises. That rule is that safe investments are always taken up by those who have money and opportunity to finance them. The glittering offers made by the advertisers of alluring speculative opportunities are, almost without exception, schemes to catch the unwary dollar.

### Editorial Notes

TRUST an official to give a definition. It was a railway porter who decided that a tortoise was an "insect," and now comes the Postmaster-General of Victoria, Australia, to tell us what a "book" is, or what it is not. A book is not a fashion journal, a directory, an act of Parliament, a statistical work, a volume on cookery, or a volume of music. For all these, it seems, one must pay postage at the rate of a penny for two ounces, while half-a-pound of real books may be sent for the same amount. What would happen if each volume of music were accompanied by lives of the composers, or each act of Parliament by biographies of members of the government and the opposition the Postmaster-General does not attempt to explain. And if statistical works are to be barred from the cheaper rate, why should dictionaries be included?

Dr. G. E. LLOYD, who recently lectured in London, declared that western Canada, from Manitoba to British Columbia, was "the last, best West." He pointed out that it had an area nearly as large as all Europe and asserted that the last great Anglo-Saxon nation was rapidly developing there on the prairies. There are about 3,000,000 people there now and they can easily be divided into three classes, native and English-born Canadians, Americans, and foreigners. The dominating third, according to Dr. Lloyd, are Americans, and he advocated the sending out of teachers to spread British traditions and British ideals. Under whose flag will this nation be in twenty years' time? he asked. Well, perhaps they will be under their own flag, if they are the last great Anglo-Saxon nation.

CHINA must give up its ancestor-worship if it is to take advantage of the benefits accruing to it from the Washington Conference, declares Mr. Thomas W. Lamont. Without entering into the actuality of any sincere benefits arising from that gathering, it may be pointed out that the ancestor-worship cult in China actually has retarded the growth of China in that it has held the people back from many modern devices and certain facets of contemporary progress. Among the Chinese themselves, however, will be found many who are of the conviction that the rejection of occidental progress is also the rejection of occidental troubles. There is a deep philosophic attitude here that most people fail to understand. But then perhaps, one must be a Chinaman to understand it.

FRANCE, to the fore always in matters of art and in helping struggling genius, is responsible for another excellent manifestation of aid to such matters. This time the Society of Dramatic Authors and Composers has created a committee to aid young authors and composers. Manuscripts will be read by this committee, and those found worthy are to be recommended to the directors of twenty of the largest theaters in Paris, who have expressed their willingness to cooperate. The only requisite is that the young author shall be one who has not had a production of a three-or-more-act play in Paris for five years.

THE London Palladium having switched from variety to revues brings to the consciousness the realization that the music 'all is disappearing in the British capital. The Tivoli has gone. The Oxford, now the New Oxford, is devoted to other types of amusement, as is the Pavilion. The Middlesex is now the Winter Garden Theater. So go the old haunts where many a risibility-provoking act first gained popularity. The situation is worth more thought than is apparent in a casual comment, for it marks a change and shifting of amusement values by a great populace.

"HUSTLE" is not peculiar to the United States. In a recent advertisement in the London Times appeared this remarkable effort: "A 'Human Dynamo' will reorganize any works or business, large or small, for rapid, economical production; prepare for coming boom!" The advertisement is rather indefinite as to whether the "coming boom" is a general business inflation or the gentleman himself who inserted the ad. Certainly he beats a loud drum, and the suspicion arises that our old friend, Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford, has deserted these shores for the "tight little isle."

THIS year will witness the completion of the Jefferson Highway, running from New Orleans to Canada, according to a statement of the Jefferson Highway Association at St. Joseph, Mo. This remarkable roadway is approximately 2400 miles long, and is already two-thirds hard-surfaced. It is the sort of enterprise that brings to mind the old Romans and their roads in France and England, traces of which still remain.

DR. FELIX ADLER recently made the statement that the rural child should be taught his own importance. This is a wise remark, for when the agricultural population realize themselves as tremendously important to the country, so many boys will not be devoured with a desire for life in great cities. A class consciousness and pride will eventually make them understand that farming is as noble a life work as driving a taxicab in New York.